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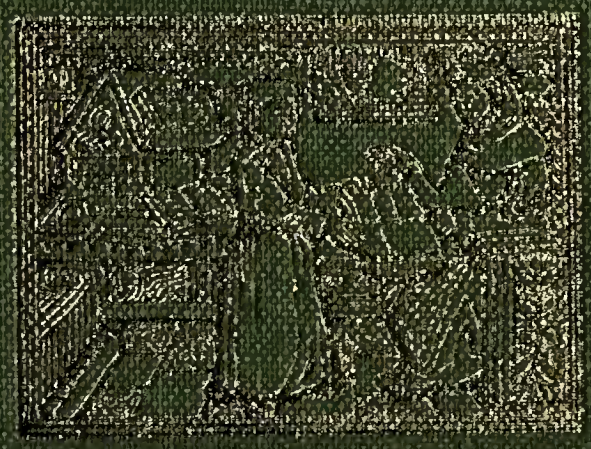

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ENGLISH LINGUISTICS
1500—1800

(A Collection of Facsimile Reprints)

Selected and Edited by

R. C. ALSTON

No. 98

THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
MENSTON, ENGLAND
1968

EDMUND COOTE

THE ENGLISH SCHOOLE-MAISTER
1596

A Scolar Press Facsimile

THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
MENSTON, ENGLAND
1968

THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
20 Main Street, Menston, Yorkshire, England

Printed in Great Britain by
The Scolar Press Limited
Menston, Yorkshire, England

1451252

NOTE

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Coote's *English Schoole-maister* was designed as an introductory manual on the teaching of English for the benefit of both pupil and teacher. It was not intended that the work should be used in the Grammar Schools but rather as a preparation for admittance, since the Grammar School required a certain competence in the rudiments of English spelling before boys could be admitted. Coote makes it clear that he also regarded his book as a useful instrument for those who might care to earn additional income by teaching tradesmen and artificers: "he which hath this Book only, needeth to buy no other to make him fit from his letters to the Grammar-School, for an Apprentice, or any other private Use, so far as concerneth English."

Coote's work enjoyed considerable popularity during the seventeenth century: in all fifty-four editions appeared up to 1737 (though copies of only twenty-nine appear to have survived).

The importance of Coote's spelling-book for historians of English pronounciation has been clearly stated by W. Horn (*Anglia,* XXVII, 1905, 479-87) and E. J. Dobson (*English Pronounciation 1500-1700,* Oxford, 1957, I, 33-37). But the work deserves more credit, perhaps, for containing what amounts to the first attempt at an English dictionary, and it is worth noting Cawdrey's *Table Alphabeticall* (1604) draws heavily on Coote's glossary.

No perfect copy is known: the Trinity College copy is defective in having the marginal notes on pages 2-6 shaved (or illegible), and the British Museum copy lacks the preliminary leaves. Accordingly, pages 2-6 are reproduced at the end from the British Museum copy, by permission of the Trustees.

References: STC 5711; Alston, IV, 13.

THE ENGLISH SCHOOLE-MAISTER,

Teaching all his Scholers, of what age *ſoeuer, the moſt eaſie, ſhort, and perfect order of diſtinct reading, and true writing our Engliſh tongue* that hath euer yet been knowne and publiſhed by any.

And further alſo teacheth a direct courſe, how any vnskilfull *perſon may eaſily both vnderſtand any hard engliſh words, which they* ſhall in the Scriptures, Sermons, or elſewhere heare or reade: and alſo bee made able to vſe the ſame aptly themſelues. And generally whatſoeuer is neceſſary to be knowne for Engliſh ſpeech: ſo that he which hath this booke only, needeth buy no other to make him fit, from his letters, vnto the Grammar ſchoole, for an apprentiſe, or any other his owne priuate vſe, ſo farre as concerneth Engliſh. And therefore is made not onely for children, (though the firſt booke be meere childiſh for them) but alſo for all other eſpecially that are ignorant in the Latine tongue.

In the next page the Schoole-maiſter hangeth forth his table, to the view of all beholders, ſetting forth ſome of the chiefe commodities of his profeſſion.

Deuiſed for thy ſake that wanteſt any part of this skill, by *Edmond Coote* Maiſter of the Free-ſchoole in *Bury S. Edmond*.

Peruſed and approued by publike authoritie.

AT LONDON
Printed by the Widow *Orwin*, for *Ralph Iackſon* and *Robert Dexter*. 1596.

8 *I doe teach thee, the firſt part of Arithmeticke, to know or write any nomber.*

9 *By the practiſe thereunto adioyned all learners ſhall ſo frame & tune their voyce, as that they ſhall truely and naturally pronounce any kind of ſtile eyther in proſe or verſe.*

10 *By the ſame practiſe Children ſhall learne in a Catechiſme the knowledge of the principles of true Religion, with precepts of vertue and ciuill behauiour.*

11 *I haue made a part of a brieſe Chronologie for practiſe of reading hard words, wherin alſo thou ſhalt be much helped for the vnderſtanding of the Bible, and other hiſtories: and a grammar Scholer learne to knowe when his authors both Greeke and Latine liued, and when the principall Hiſtories in them were done.*

12 *I haue ſet downe a Table conteining and teaching the true writing and vnderſtanding of any hard engliſh word, borrowed from the Greeke, Latine, or French, and how to know the one from the other, with the interpretation thereof by a plaine Engliſh word: whereby Children ſhall be prepared for the vnderſtanding of thouſands of Latine words before they enter the grãmar Schole, which alſo will bring much delight and iudgement to others. Therefore if thou vnderſtandeſt not any word in this Booke, not before expounded, ſeeke the Table.*

13 *If I may be generally receyued, I ſhall cauſe one vniforme maner of teaching: a thing which as it hath brought much profite vnto the Latine Tongue, ſo would it doe to all other languages, if the like were practiſed.*

14 *Finally, I haue giuen thee ſuch examples for fayre writing, whereby in euery ſchoole all bad hands may bee abandoned, that if thou ſhouldeſt buy the like of any other (which thou ſhall ſeldome find in England) they alone would coſt thee much more money then I aske thee for my whole profeſſion.*

If thou deſireſt to bee further ſatisfied, for the performance of theſe things; reade the preface where thou ſhalt alſo ſee the reaſon of ſome things in the firſt booke, which thou mighteſt otherwiſe diſlike.

The

The Preface for direction to *the Reader.*

OTher men in their writings (gentle Reader) may iuſtly vſe ſuch ſtile, as may declare learning or eloquence fit for a ſcholer: but I am enforced of neceſsitie to affect that plaine rudenes, which may beſt fit the capacitie of thoſe perſons, with whom I haue to deale. The learneder ſort are able to vnderſtand my purpoſe, and to teach this treatiſe without further direction, I am now therefore to direct my ſpeech vnto the vnskilfull, which deſire to make vſe of it for their owne priuate benefit: And vnto ſuch men and women of trades (as Taylors, Weauers, Shop-keepers, Seamſters, and ſuch other) as haue vndertaken the charge of teaching others. Giue me leaue therefore (I beſeech thee) to ſpeake plainly and familiarly vnto thee, yea let me intreate thee to giue diligent regard to thoſe things which I ſhall deliuer vnto thee, I ſeeke nothing by thee, but thine owne pleaſure, eaſe and profit, and the good of thy ſcholers. If peraduenture for two or three dayes at the firſt, it may ſeeme ſomewhat hard or ſtrange vnto thee, yet be not diſcouraged, neither caſt it from thee: for if thou take diligent paines in it but foure dayes, thou ſhalt learne many very profitable things that thou neuer knewеſt, yea thou ſhalt know more for the Engliſh tongue, then any man of thy calling (not being a Grammarian) in England knoweth: thou ſhalt teach thy ſcholers with better commendation and profit then any other, not following this order, teacheth: And thou maieſt ſit on thy ſhop-bord, at thy loomes, or at thy needle, and neuer hinder thy worke, to heare thy ſcholers, after thou haſt once made this little booke familiar vnto thee. The practiſe and order of ſtudie I know is a ſtranger vnto thee: yet muſt thou now bee ſure that thou paſſe not ouer any one word, before thou well vnderſtandeſt it. If thou canſt not finde out the meaning and true vſe of any rule or word, and hauing none preſent to helpe thee, make a marke thereat with a pen or pin, vntill thou meeteſt with your Miniſter, or other learned ſcholer of whō thou maiſt enquire: and do not think it any diſcredite to declare thy want, being in a matter pertayning to Grammar, or other ſuch things, as thoſe of thy condition, are vſually vnacquainted with: rather aſſure thy ſelfe, that al wiſe men will commend thee, that deſireſt knowledge, which many reiect:

Thus muſt I liſpe, and poynt with the finger, or not to be vnderſtoode.

and they which refuſe to be directed, I know are ſuch as delight in their ſottiſh ignorance, like *Scoggens* prieſt, who becauſe he had vſed his old *amnumſimus* for theſe dozen yeres, would not forſake it, for the others new *aſſumpſimus*, though it were neuer ſo good. Two things generally you muſt marke for the vſe of this booke: firſt, the true vnderſtanding of it for the matter: ſecondly, the manner of learning it, if thou be onely a ſcholer, then the order of teaching it, if thou bee alſo a teacher. And for the firſt, where I profeſſe to teach with farre more eaſe and pleaſure to the learner, and therfore with greater ſpeede then other: vnderſtand the reaſon. Thou haſt but two principall things to learne, to ſpell truly any word of one ſyllable, and to diuide truly any word of many. For the firſt I haue diſpoſed ſyllables ſo in the firſt booke (howſoeuer at the firſt ſight they may ſeeme common) as that thou canſt meete none but either thou haſt it there ſet downe, or at leaſt ſo many like both for beginning or end, as that none can be propounded vnto thee, which thou ſhalt not be skilful in. And I haue ſo begun with the eaſieſt, proceeding by degrees vnto harder, that the firſt learned, all the other will follow with very little labour. Theſe ſyllables knowne, becauſe al words be they neuer ſo long or hard be made of them, thou haſt nothing to learne but to diuide them: for which I haue layd downe ſo eaſie & certaine rules, (beleeue me that haue tried) as that thou ſhalt neuer erre in any hard word: I doubt not, but thine owne experience ſhal finde this true, and ſo my promiſe in that point performed to the full. Maruaile not why in this firſt book I haue differed in writing many ſyllables frō the vſuall manner, yea from my ſelfe in the reſt of the worke: as *templ* without *(e)*, *ſun* with one *(n)* and *plums*, not *plummes*, &c. my reaſon is, I haue there put no moe letters then are of abſolute neceſsitie, when in the reſt I haue followed cuſtome: yea, often I write the ſame word diuerſly (if it be vſed indifferently) the better to acquaint thee with any kinde of writing. Touching the ſpeeches at the end of the 1. 2. 4. 7. and 8. chapters, regard not the matter (being vaine) but my purpoſe, which is to bring thee to preſent vſe of reading words of one ſyllable, which thou haſt learned to ſpell, and ſo thou maieſt haue nothing in the ſecond booke to learne, but only diuiſion of words, and other harder obſeruations. The titles of the chapters and notes in the margent (which I would alwayes haue thee diligently read and marke) will make theſe things more plaine vnto thee.

Alſo, where I vndertake to make thee to write the true Orthographie of any word truly pronounced, I muſt meane it of thoſe words, whoſe writing is determined: for there are many wherein the beſt Engliſh men in this land are not agreed. As ſome write *malicious*, deriuing it from *malice*. Other write *malitious*, as from the Latine *malitioſus*. So ſome write *German* from the Latine, ſome *Germain* from the French. Neither do I deale with proper names, ſtrange words of arte in ſeuerall ſciences, nor the vnknowne termes of peculiar countries, (if they differ from ordinary rules) vnles ſometime vpon ſome ſpeciall occaſion. I know ere this, thou thirſteſt that art a teacher, to heare how thou maieſt with more eaſe and profit teach a hundreth ſcholers then before fortie: follow mine aduiſe, and I warrant the ſucceſſe.

Let

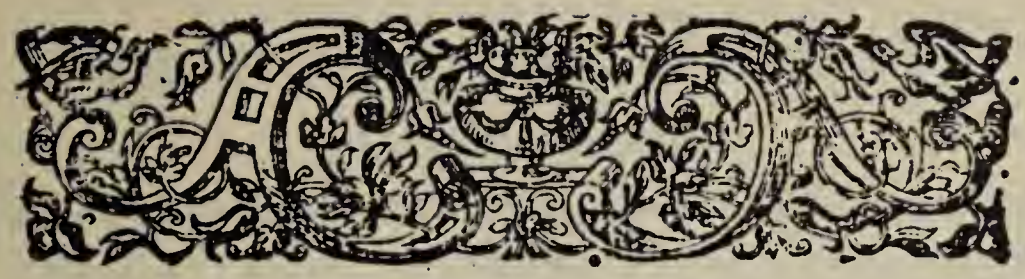
Let euery one of thy ſcholers (for the beſt thou haſt ſhall learne that here which he neuer knew, neither needeth he any other for Engliſh) prouide and vſe this booke: then diuide thy ſcholers into 2. 3 or 4 ſorts, as thy number is (for moe thou needeſt not, although thou haſt a hundreth ſcholers) and place ſo many of them as are neereſt of like forwardnes, in one leſſon or forme, as in Grammar ſchooles, and ſo go through thy whole number, not making aboue foure companies at the moſt: ſo that thou ſhalt haue but foure lectures to heare, though thou haſt an hundreth ſcholers, whereas before thou haddeſt fortie lectures, though but fortie ſcholers. Then when thou wouldeſt heare any forme, call them forth all, bee they ten, twentie, or moe together: heare two or three that thou moſt ſuſpecteſt to be moſt negligent, or of dulleſt conceit, and let all the other attend: or let one read one line, ſentence or part, another the next, and ſo through: ſo that all do ſomewhat, and none know, when or what ſhall be required of him, encourage the moſt diligent and tendereſt natures. And thus doubt not but thou ſhalt doe more good vnto twentie in one houre, then before vnto foure in ſeuerall leſſons: for the appoſing each other, as I haue directed in the end of the ſecond booke, emulation, and feare of diſcredite, will make them enuie who ſhall excell. By this meanes alſo euery one in a higher forme ſhall be well able to helpe thoſe vnder him, and that without loſſe of time, ſeeing thereby he repeateth that which he lately learned. Now touching the framing and ſweete tuning of thy voyce, I haue giuen thee this helpe, I haue added for proſe al ſorts of ſtile both dialogue and other: and for verſe, Pſalmes and other verſes of all the ſeuerall ſorts vſuall, which being well taught, wil frame thee to the naturall reading of any Engliſh. But here I muſt make earneſt requeſt vnto all carefull Miniſters, that as they tender the good education of the youth in their pariſhes, they would ſometimes repayre vnto the ſchooles of ſuch teachers as are not Grammarians, to heare their children pronounce, and to helpe ſuch with their direction, that deſire to vſe this booke in their ſchooles: for it is lamentable to ſee into what ignorant handling ſillie little children chaunce, which ſhould at the firſt bee moſt skilfully grounded, which is the only cauſe of ſuch wofull ignorance in ſo many men and women, that cannot write without great error one ſentence of true Engliſh: therefore let parents now bee wiſe vnto whom they commit their children.

But to returne vnto my teaching trades-man, if thou deſireſt to be enformed how to teach this treatiſe, marke diligently the directions giuen in all places of the booke: and as thy ſcholer is in saying his leſſon, marke what words he miſſeth, and them note with a penne or pinne, and let him repeate them at the next lecture, and ſo vntill he bee perfect, not regarding thoſe where he is skilfull. And let his fellowes alſo remember them to appoſe him in them in their appoſitions. But me thought I heard thee ſay that my reaſons haue perſwaded thee to be willing to teach this: but thou canſt not moue all their parents to bee willing to beſtow ſo much money on a booke at the firſt: Tell them from me that they need buy no moe, and then they ſhall ſaue much by the bargaine. But they will reply, that his little yong

child

child will haue torne it before it be halfe learned. Then anſwer him, that a remedie is prouided for that alſo, which is this: firſt, the Printer vpon the ſight hereof, hath framed his horne bookes, according to the order of this booke, making the moſt part of my ſecond page the matter thereof: which in mine opinion he did with good reaſon: for a child may by this treatiſe almoſt learne to ſpell perfectly in as little time, as learne well the other horne-booke. But this latter being firſt learned, being the ground-worke of ſpelling, all the reſt of this worke will be gotten with ſmall labour. Secondly, I haue ſo diſpoſed the placing of my firſt booke, that if the child ſhould teare out euery leafe as faſt as he learneth it, yet it ſhall not bee greatly hurtfull, for euery new following chapter repeateth and teacheth againe all that went before. I hope if he bee a reaſonable man that this anſwer will ſuffice. Touching my Chronologie and table, I haue before the entrance into them prefixed the manner how to vnderſtand the vſe of them, whereunto I referre thee, hauing been alreadie ouer tedious. For the particular ordinary ſounding of the letters, I wholly omit, leauing it to the ordering of the teacher, eſpecially it being before ſufficiently and learnedly handled by another. Thus haue I ſo plainly prated and liſped vnto thee, as that I hope thou vnderſtandeſt my purpoſe, and ſingle heart for thy good: which if I finde thou acceepteſt, I may peraduenture hereafter proceede in my courſe for the eaſie and ſpeedie attayning the learned languages, an argument which as it is more pertinent to my profeſsion, ſo might it rather be expected from me then this poore pamphlet.

But in the meane time, if in this thou finde my words true, accept my good will, and giue glorie to God.



A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. ſ. s. t. v. u. w. x. y. z. ȝ.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. ſ. s. t. u. w. x. y. z. &.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. W. X. Y. Z.

A. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. ſ. s. t. v. u. w. x. y. z. &.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. V. VV. X. Y. Z.

ff. fl. ffl. ſh. ſi. ſt. ſſ. ct.

The first Booke of the English *Schoole-maister.*

Chap. 1.

The titles of the chapters must not be taught the scholers: but onely direct the teachers.

TEaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and ioyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceiue by placing (c) betwixt (k and s) & coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two letters.

When your Scholer hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to knowe his vowels: and after two or three dayes, when he is skilfull in them, teach him to call al the other letters, consonants: and so proceede with the other wordes of art, as they stand in the martyr, neuer troubling the memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

*c. Before a. o. u. like (k) but before e. or i. like (s) if no other letter come betweene.

Now you may teach your Scholer, that he can spell nothing without a vowell.

a	e	i	o	u.	a	e	i	o	u
Ba	be	bi	bo	bu.	Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub.
Da	de	di	do	du.	Ad	ed	id	od	ud.
Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu.	Af	ef	if	of	uf.
Ga	ge	gi	go	gu.	Ag	eg	ig	og	ug.
Ha	he	hi	ho	hu.	Ah	eh	**	oh	**.
La	le	li	lo	lu.	Al	el	il	ol	ul.
Ma	me	mi	mo	mu.	Am	em	im	om	um
Na	ne	ni	no	nu.	An	en	in	on	un.
Pa	pe	pi	po	pu.	Ap	ep	ip	op	up.
Ra	re	ri	ro	ru.	Ar	er	ir	or	ur.
Ta	te	ti	to	tu.	At	et	it	ot	ut.
{Ka*	ke	ki	{ko	{ku.	{Ak	{ek	{ik	{ok	{uk.
{Ca	{ce	{ci	{co	{cu.	{Ac	{ec	{ic	{oc	{uc.
Sa	{se	{si	so	su.	As	es	is	os	us.
Za	ze	zi	zo	zu.	Az	ez	iz	oz	uz.
Ia	ie	ii	io	iu.	{Ai	{ei	**	{oi	**. diphthongs
Ya	ye	**	yo	**.	{Ay	{ey	**	{oy	**.
Va	ve	vi	vo	vu.	{Au	{eu	**	{ou	**.
Wa	we	wi	wo	**.	{Aw	{ew	**	{ow	**.
Qua	que	qui	quo	**.	Ar	er	ir	or	ur.

Teach him that (y) put for (i) the vowel, and make him reade the lines distinctly.

If we do ill: fy on vs all:
Ah is it so: is he my so?
Wo be to me, if I do so.

Vp go on: lo I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly
Wo is me, oh I dy
Ye see in me, no ly to be.

Chap. 2.

TEach to ioyne the two formor sorts of syllables together, I meane (ba: and ab:) and so the rest: with practise of reading the same sortes of words of three letters: And heere you see that this, and euery new Chapter, doth so repeate all that went before, that your scholer can forget nothing.

Ba bab ba bad ba bag bar ba bat bay.
Be bed be beg be bet.
Bi bid bi big bill bi bit.
Bo bob bo bon bos bo box boy.
Bu bud buf bug bu bul bur bu but buz.
Da dad dag da dam daw day.
De den det de dew.
Di did dig di dim din dip.
Do dog dol do dop doz dot dow.
Du dug dul du dun.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fen few.
Fi fil fi fir fit.
Fo fog fop foz fo fox. Fu full fur.
Ga gag gad ga gap gad gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hur.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob log lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad mam man ma map mas mat maw may

Here you may teach your Scholer, to call these wordes syllables and that so many letters, as we spell together, we call a syllable. And you may repeate the first two letters, as often as the capacitie of the child shall require it: And for so more pleasure of the child, I haue vsed [illegible] a syllabls as are vsed [illegible] English words.

If now your Scholer be ready in the former termes of a vowell, cōsonant, and a syllable you may now teach him what a diphthong is, especially those in the former Chapter ai. ei. oi. au. eu. ou.

Be meg men mes. Bi mil mis.
Bo mop mos mow. Bu mul mum mur.
Ba nag nam nan nay. Be nel net ne new.
Bi nib nil ni nip nit. Bo nod noz not nota.
Bu num nun nu nut.
Ba pan pas pa pat paw par pay.
Be ped peg pen. Bi pig pil pir.
Bo pod pot. Bu pul pur pus put.
Ra rag ram ran ra rap rat raw ray.
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run.
Ta tap tar tar. Te teg tel ten tew.
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
*Ca cal cain can ca cap cat.
Ke ket key. Ki kid kis kit.
Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
Cu cud cuf cul cu cup cur sut.
Sa sad sag sam sa saw. Se sel set.
Si sip sir sit. So sob som sop sot sow.
Su sum su sup.
Ja jag jar jaw. Je jet jew. Jo job. Ju jud.
Ye yel yes yet.
Va van vat. Ve ver.
Wa wag wan wat was war way.
We web wel wet.
Wi wig will win. Wo wol wot.
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quip quit.

*In these kinde of wordes of one syllable, we vse only (e) before (a. o. u.) and (k) before (e) and (i) and not otherwise, except in feyned words, as Cis for Cicely: Kate for Katherine, or in some proper names, as Cis the Father of Saule. Not we vse s. before any vowels, therefore haue placed thē as you see.

*This speech is made onely of the wordes right before, where you are not to regarde the sence, being friuolous, but onely to teach distinct reading: And this obserue in the first, making your scholler to reade them perfectly, but not the titles of the Chapters, nor the notes in the margent.

*Boy, go thy way vp to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay nag, fill him well, and see he be fat, and I will rid me of him; for he will be but dull, as his dam, yet if a man bid well for him, I wil tel him of it: if not I do but rob him: And so God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get but a iaw-bone of him ill:

Chap. 3.

SEtting downe onely all thoſe ſyllables, that are of three letters beginning with two conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.
Bza bze bzi bzo bzu.
Cha che chi cho chu.
Cla cle cli clo clu.
Cra cre cri cro cru.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo *.
Fla fle fli flo flu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.
Gla gle gli glo glu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu.
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu.
{Sca {Sce {Sci {Sco {Scu.
{Ska {Ske {Ski {Sko {Sku.
Sha she shi sho shu.
Sla sle sli slo slu.
Sma sme smi smo smu.
Sna sne sni sno snu.
Spa spe spi spo spu.
Sta ste sti sto stu.
Swa swe swi swo *.
Tha the thi tho thu.
Tra tre tri tro tru.
Twa twe twi two *.
Wha whe whi who whu.
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.
Squa sque squi squo squu.

Here examine yc u Scholer, what conſonants wil follow (b:) anc let him anſwer (l. or r. and ſo practiſe him in a the reſt. For the mor perfect he is in them, th more eaſe and benefit you ſhall finde, whe you come to the rule of diuiſion, in the ſe cond Booke.

I call (h) a conſonan here, and els where ſe examples ſake, whicl properly is not ſo, to a uoide multitude of rules.

Chap. 4.

HEre are adioyned the ſillables of the former Chapter, with the ſecond ſort of thoſe in the firſt Chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to read words made of thoſe ſillables.

Although I haue ſ diſpoſed theſe words, that the latter Chapte are a repetition of th former, yet wold I hav Scholers in euery form ſay ouer in part, ſome o that hee hath learned & appoſe one anothe as I haue taught in th firſt Chapter of the ſe cond Booke.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot. Blu blur
Bza bzag bzan bza bzas bzat bzay.
Bze bzed bzet bzew. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow.
Cha chas cham chap chat. Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzay.

Dre dreg dri drip. Dro drop dru drum.
Dwe dwel.
Fla flag flap flat fla flaw flar. Fle fled.
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flor. Flu flur.
Fra fray. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli gild.
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glat.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.
Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno kuop knot know. Knu knub knug.
Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum.
Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.
*Sca ſcab ſcan ſcar.
Ske ſkeg ſkep ſkew. Ski ſkil ſkin ſkip.
Sco ſcof ſcot ſcul ſcum.
Sha ſhed ſhag ſhal. Shed ſhel ſhew.
Shi ſhip. Sho ſhod ſhop ſhot. Shu ſhun ſhut.
Sla ſlab ſlay ſle ſlew.
Sli ſlid ſlim ſlip ſlit. Slo ſlop ſlow. Slu ſlut.
Sme mel. Smi ſmit. Smo ſmot. Smu ſmut.
Sna ſnag ſnap ſnat. Sni ſnip. Sno ſnow. Snu ſnuf.
Spa ſpan ſpar. Spe ſped ſpel ſpew.
Spi ſpil ſpin ſpit. Spo ſpot. Spu ſpur.
Sta ſtaf ſtag ſtar ſtay. Ste ſtem.
Sti ſtif ſtil ſtir. Sto ſtod ſtow. Stu ſtub ſtuf ſtur.
Swa ſwad ſwag ſwan ſwap ſway. Swe ſwell.
Swi ſwig ſwil ſwim.
Tha than that thaw. The them then they.
Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Tri trim trip.
Tro trot trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twi twig.
Wha what. Whe when whey. Whi whip. Who whol (whom.
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wri wrig writ. Wro wrot.
Squa ſquab ſquad ſquat. Squi ſquib.

*I haue placed (c. & k.) all as in the ſecond Chapter, although you ſhall finde (k) written before (a) and (u) as in skarlet, skull, yet doe the moſt exact writers say ſcarlet, ſcull: but kalender.

I met a man by the way this day, who when he ſaw me, hit me a blow, that it did ſwell: for that I did not ſtir my cap when I met him. But I fled from him, and ran my way: Then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his ſtaf, that had a knot on the end, and hit me a clap on the ſcul, and a croſ-blow on the leg, ſo that I did skip at it: yet was I glad to know and to ſee as in a glas my bad ſpot: And I will pray him, that if he ſhall ſee me ſo gros, and ſo far out of the way, that he will whip me wel, that ſo I may know, what I am to do.

Chap. 5.

SEtteth downe all ſyllables of fower letters beginning with three conſonants: Secondly ioyneth them like the former Chapter, with like practiſe of reading: Laſtly teacheth ſyllables made of diphthongs.

Scra	ſcre	ſcri	ſcro	ſcru.	Stra	ſtre	ſtri	ſtro	ſtru.
Skra	ſkre	ſkri	ſkro	ſkru.	Spla	ſple	ſpli	ſplo	ſplu.
Scla	ſcle	ſcli	ſclo	ſclu.	Spra	ſpre	ſpri	ſpro	ſpru.
Skla	ſkle	ſkli	ſklo	ſklu.	Thra	thre	thri	thro	thru.
Shla	ſhle	ſhli	ſhlo	ſhlu.	Thwa	thwe	thwi	thwo.	
Shra	ſhre	ſhri	ſhro	ſhru.					

Appoſe your Scholer in theſe, as I willed you in the third Chapter for the ſame purpoſe: the firſt of theſe is euer (ſ. or th)

Scra ſcrap ſcrat. Skre ſkrew. Scru ſcrub. (ſhrub ſhrug.
Shra ſhrap. Shre ſhred ſhrew. Shri ſhrig ſhril. Shru
Stra ſtrag ſtraw ſtray. Stre ſtres. Strip. Strop. Strut.
Spla ſplay. Spli ſplit.
Spra ſprat. Spre ſpred. Spri ſprig.
Thra thral. Thro throt. Thru thrum.

At all fail quail ſtai ſtaid brai brain twain way wait.
Bra brau braul ſcraul lau laud.
Toi toil boil ſpoil. Joi ioin coin hoi hois.
Ou our your out ſtout ſou ſoul ſoul cloud hou hous.

Make your Scholer knowe perfectly theſe diphthongs: And vſe him to ſpel the two laſt by their ſound, and not

call them double ee. or double oo.

Fée féed bléed shée shéep féet féel héel quéen.
Bo bœ bœk hœk lœk hœd stœd gœd fœl stœl hœf.

Chap. 6.

TEaching all syllables of three letters, that can end any word with two consonants.

The former Chapters doe fully teach to begin any word: these are for endings, which we call terminations, therefore here I am enforced to vse syllables that are not words.

Abl ebl ibl obl ubl.
Abs ebs ibs obs ubs.
Ach ech ich och uch.
Acl ecl icl ocl ucl.
Akl ekl ikl okl ukl.
Agd edg idg odg udg.
Ads eds ids ods uds.
Alf elf ilf olf ulf.
Ald eld ild old uld.
Alf elf ilf olf ulf.
Alk elk ilk olk ulk.
Alm elm ilm olm ulm.
Aln eln iln oln uln.
Alp elp ilp olp ulp.
Als els ils ols uls.
Alt elt ilt olt ult.
Amb emb imb omb umb.
Amp emp imp omp ump.
Ams ems ims oms ums.
And end ind ond und.
Ang eng ing ong ung.
Ank enk ink onk unk.
Ans ens ins ons vns.
Ant ent int ont unt.
Apl epl ipl opl upl.
Aps eps ips ops ups.
Apt ept ipt opt upt.
Arb erb irb orb urb. force
Ard erd ird ord urd. with
Arf erf irf orf urf. re.
Arg erg irg org urg.
Ark erk irk ork urk.
Arm erm irm orm urm.
Arn ern irn orn urn.
Arp erp irp orp urp.
Ars ers irs ors urs.
Art ert irt ort urt.
Ash esh ish osh ush.
Ask esk isk osk usk.
Asl esl isl osl usl.
Asp esp isp osp usp.
Ast est ist ost ust.
Ath eth ith oth uth.
Atl etl itl otl utl.

Chap. 7.

ADioyneth the syllables of the former Chapter, with the first of the first Chapter, and others that begin syllables, with such practise of reading as before.

Ba bab babl ga gab gabl rabl wrab wrabl scrabl.

Pe

Pe peb pebl. Bi bib bibl nibl dzi dzibl scri scribl.
Co cob cobl go gob gobl hob hobl.
Hu hub hubl stu stub stubl.
Cra crab crabs dza dzab dzabs stab stabs.
We web webs. Ri rib ribs.
Lo lob lobs se sob sobs. Tu tub tubs stubs.
*Ri ich rich whi which. Hu uch much su such.
La lad lads shad shads. Squa squads. Be bed beds peds.
Li lid lids. Go god gods rods.
Ba baf baft snaft. Hu muft shuft ruft.
Ha haf haft craft. De def cleft.
Gi gif gift lift rift ſt ſtift clift.
Lo lof loft ſoft. Hu huf huft tuft.
La lau laugh. Hi high nigh. Plo plou plough through (throug.
Da dag dagl gagl pagl wagl dzagl stragl.
Gi gig gigl higl wzi wzig wzigl.
Go gog gogl. Stru strug strugl.
Ba bal bald sca scau scaul scauld. He hel held geld.
Gi gil gild mil mild pild child wi wild.
Bo bou boul bould cold gold hould would should. Cu culd.
Ca cal calf half. Kalf.
Pe pel pelf ſelf ſhelf twel twelf. Gu gul gulf.
Ba bal balk chalk walk ſtalk.
Mi mil milk ſilk. Yo yol yolk. Hu hul hulk.
Ba bal balm calm palm. He hel helm. Fil film. Hol holm.
Fa fal faln. Sto stol stoln swo swol swoln.
Sca scal scalp. He hel help whe whelp. Gu gul gulp.
Fa fal fals. Pu pul puls.
Fa fal falt sha shalt. Be beb belt felt melt ſmelt.
Gi gil gilt hilt milt tilt wilt ſpilt.
*La lam lamb kem kemb. Com comb. Du dumb thumb.
Cam camp damp lamp cramp ſtamp. Shzi shzimi shzimp.
Po pom pomp. Du dum dump. Ju iump lump cump ſtump.
Da dam dams hams. Ste stem ſtems. Plu plum plums.
Da dau dauu daunc ſraunc iaunc launc chaunc.
Fe fen fenc penc benc qui quinc ſinc. Du oun ounc.
Ba ban band hand land ſand wand. Ben bend lend ſpend ſend

"You may ſometime ſpell this way, if the word will be more eaſie, which is eſpecially when the word endeth in (ch. gh. or ſh.) for then they cannot well be deuided.

*After (m) we vſe to giue little or no ſound to (b.)

Fi fin find blind wind. Bon bond ho hou hound round.
Ha han hang. Si in sing thing string.
Po you yong strong wrong. Du duu dung.
Ba ban bank rank blank flank frank shank.
Li lin link brink pink drink shrink. Mon monk.
Pa pan pant plant gra graunt haunt.
Be ben bent lent ment rent went shent spent.
Di din dint mint flint splint.
Fo fon font wont. Hu hunt lunt blunt.
Da dap dapl grapl. Ni nip nipl gripl.
Co cou coup coupl.
Ca cap caps raps traps chaps. Hip hips lips quips.
So sop sops tops chops drops strops.
Ca cap capt grapt lapt chapt shrapt. Ke kep kept.
Di dip dipt ript tipt slipt skipt tript stript.
Do dop dopt sopt topt cropt. Su sup supt.
He her herb. Cu cur curb.
Ca car card gard lard quard ward yard.
Be ber berd. Gi gir gird. Lor lord word. Cu cur curd.
Ca car carf dwarf scarf wharf. Tu tur turf scurf.
Ba bar barg larg charg. Me ber berg.
Di dir dirg. Go gor gorg forg. Su sur surg spurg.
Ba bar bark dark hark mark park clark spark.
Wo wor work. Lu lur lurk.
Ba bar barm farm harm warm charm swarm.
Te ter term. Fi fir firm. Wo wor worm storm.
Ba bar barn warn yarn. Fer fern quern stern.
Bo bor born corn torn. Bu bur burn turn spurn.
Ca car carp harp warp sharp.
Wer vers wor words. Cu cur curs purs.
Car cart dart hart part quart wart smart swart.
Di dir dirt. For fort sort short. Hu hur hurt.
Da dash da * ash dash lash ra rash gna gnash.
Fre fresh. Fi ish fish.
Gu ush gush push rush tush blush brush chrush.
Ca cas cask mask task. Des desk. Hu hus husk musk.
Fri fris frisk wrisk. Mu mus musk rusk.

*The reason of this difference I shewed before.

Ga

Ga gas gaſp haſp raſp waſp. Ri ris riſp wiſp criſp.
Ca cas caſt faſt haſt laſt taſt baſt waſt chaſt.
Be bes beſt ie ieſt neſt reſt weſt yeſt cheſt wreſt.
Fi fis fiſt liſt wiſt. Co cos coſt boſt loſt moſt poſt.
Du dus duſt luſt muſt ruſt.
Ra rat ratl pratl. Ke ket ketl. Ti titl ſpitl. Ru rut rutl.
Ba ath bath fay fayth hath lath path layth wrath.
Wi ith with ſith. Do oth doth moth mouth ſouth ſlouth.
Thru thruſt. Thre threſh. Thro throng.
Thwa thwai thwaſt thwaits.

Tell me now in truth, how rich art thou?
What haſt thou that is thine own.
A cloth for my table, a horſe in my ſtable:
Both bridle and ſadle, and a child in the cradle
But no bag of gold, hous or free-hold.
My coyn is but ſmall, find it who ſhall:
For I know this my ſelf; it is all but pelf.
Both cow and calf; you know not yet half,
She doth yeeld me milk, her skin ſoft as ſilk.
I got with-out help, a cat and a whelp.
A cap and a belt with a hog that is gelt:
With a pot of good drink, full vp to the brink.
And I had a lark, and a faune from the park.
Thus much in haſt, may be for a taſt:
And ſo muſt I end, no vayn word to ſpend.

Chap. 8.

Teacheth words ending firſt in three, then in fower conſonants, containing the hardeſt ſyllables of all ſorts, with practiſe of reading the ſame.

Ca cau caugh caught naught taught.
Ey eyght. Hei height weight. Si ſight bright.
Bou bought ought fought wrought ſought.
Ru rug rugl rugls.

Bel belch welch. Fi fil filch milch pilch.
Am amb ambl bramb̃l. Scra ſcrambl. Ni nimbl wimbl.
Fu fum fumbl mumbl ſtumbl. Ni nim nimph.
Am amp ampl ſampl trampl. Tem templ. Pim pimpl.
Pu pum pump pumpl crumpl. Pomp pomps. Pumps.
*For (a) here many put (au.) Ba *blanch branch pauch. Ben bench wench wri wrinch.
Can cand candl handl. Spren ſprendl.
Ma man mantl ſpra ſpran ſprantl. Crun gruntl.
Ten tenth. Ni nin ninth. De dep depth.
Ca cam camp campt ſtampt. Tem tempt. Stum ſtumpt.
Ki kind kindl ſpindl. Bu bun bundl.
*We may put (c) before (k) not pronoun-ced. An˜ ankl. Wri wrinkl ſprinkl. An uncl
Man mangl tangl ſtrangl wrangl. Pin mingl ſingl.
Ga gar garb garbl marbl warbl. Cur curb curbl.
Ci cir circ circl.
Far fard fardl. Gird girdl. Hu hur hurdl. (turtl.
Gar gargl. Pu pur purp purpl. Ki kir kirt kirtl mirtl. Tur
Wo wor world. Cu cur curl curld.
Bu bur burſt curſt durſt.
Ca caſt caſtl wra wraſtl. Thi thiſt thiſtl. Juſt juſtl.
Da daſh daſht laſht ſwaſht. Pu puſh puſht ruſht.
As aſk aſkt. Cla clas claſp claſpt.
Ca cat catch watch ſcratch. It itch witch.

Words ending in fower conſonants moſt of them being the plurall number.

Leng length ſtrength. Eyghth weigh weights. (Worlds.
Hand handl handls. Spin ſpindls hardls girdls. Turtls.

As I went through the caſtl yard, I did chaunce to ſtumbl in a queach of brambls, ſo as I did ſcratch my heels and feet, and my gay girdl of gold and purpl: then I ſought how I might wraſtl out, but I daſht my hands into a bundl of thiſtls, till at length by the ſtrength of mine arms, and legs, I wrought my ſelf out, but did catch a cough, and caught a wrinch in myn ankl, and a ſcratch on my mouth: but now am I taught whilſt I am in this world, how to wrangl with ſuch as ar too ſtrong and full of might for me.

The end of the firſt Booke.

The

The ſecond Booke of the Engliſh *Schoole-maiſter.*

Wherein are taught plaine and eaſie rules, how to deuide truly and certainly any long and hard word of many ſyllables, with rules of the true writing of any word.

Chap. 1.

In this Chapter are ſet downe the words of art vſed in this treatiſe, with other neceſſary rules, and obſeruations, eſpecially for words of one ſyllable, both for true writing and reading.

Mai-ſter.

DOe you think your ſelfe ſo ſuf-fi-ci-ent-ly in-ſtruc-ted, to ſpell & read di-ſtinct-ly any word of one ſyl-lable, that now we may pro-ceed, to teach rules for the true and ea-ſy di-ui-ſi-on of a-ny word of ma-ny ſyl-labls?

I deuide your ſyllables for you, vntill you haue rules of diuiſion, and then I leaue you to your rule.

Scho-ler.

Sir: I do not well vn-der-ſtand what you meane by a ſyl-lable.

Looke not for any exact definitions, but for ſuch deſcriptions as are fit for children.

Mai. A ſyl-lable is a per-fect ſound, made of ſo ma-ny let-ters, as we ſpell to-ge-ther: as in di-ui-ſi-on you ſee are fower ſyl-lables.

Scho. How ma-ny let-ters may be in a ſyl-lable?

I make (h) a letter for plainnes, which exactly is none but a note of breathing.

Mai. A-ny nom-ber vn-der nine, as: I do ſay that welch knight brought ſtrength.

Scho. What let-ters may make a ſyl-lable a-lone.

Mai. A-ny of the fiue vo-wels: a.e.i.o.u. as a-ny e-uill l-doll o-uer tur-neth v-ni-ty.

Diphthong.

Scho. But Sir, I ſom-time find two vo-wels to-ge-ther in one ſyl-lable: what ſhall I do with them?

Mai. You muſt then call them a * Diph-thong, which is no-thing els, but a ſound made of two vo-wels.

* Teach that any two vowels that will make a perfit ſound, is called a diphthong.

Scho. Will a-ny two vo-wels make a diph-thong?

Mai. No: *none that are ful-ly ſoun-ded but theſe: ai, ei, oi, au, eu, ou, oo, ee: as in ſay, ei-ther, coin, taught, eu-nuch, ought, good, feed. Which when you find you muſt ioyn to-ge-ther, ex-cept in ſome pro-per names, as in Be-er-ſhe-ba, Na-tha-ne-el: ſo in ſe-eth, a-gree-ing, & in ſuch words, where a ſyl-labl be-gin-ning with (e or i) is ad-ded to a per-fect word en ding in (e) as ſee, a-gree, de-cree. But aa, ao, oe, and ſuch like make no diph-thongs, and there-fore may not bee ioy-ned.

* For whē one is little ſoun-ded, I call thē improper diphthongs. (ae and œ) in latine words make a diph-thong.

Scho. Yet do I find ja, je, jo, ju, and va, ve, vi, vo, ioy-ned to-ge-ther, as in Iames, Ie-ſus, ioyn, Iu-das, va-lew, ve-ri-ly, vi-ſit, vow. I pray you, are they then no diph-thongs?

Mai. No: for j, and v, ioy-ned with a vo-well in the be-gin-ning of a ſyl-labl, are tur-ned from vo-wels in-to con-ſo-nants, as in A-hi-jah.

Conſonant.

Scho. What mean you by a Con ſo nant?

Mai. I mean all the o-ther let-ters ex-cept the vo-wels which can ſpell no-thing with-out one of the vo-wels, as take, e, out of ſtrength, and ſtrngth will ſpell no-thing.

Scho. Why Sir (by) did e-uen now ſpell a word, yet is there in it non of the fiue vo-wels.

Mai. Indeed (y) is of-ten v-ſed for (i) when it is a vo-well: but when they be con-ſo-nants they dif-fer, for (y) is al-ſo a con-ſo-nant, when it is ioy-ned in the be-gin-ning of a ſyl-lable with a vo-well, as in yes, you: ſo jet, dif-fe-reth from yet: and ſuch like.

Scho. I pray ſhew me the rea-ſon, why in (like) which was the laſt word you v-ſed, and in ma-ny o-ther be-fore,

you

you put (e) in the end, which is not soun-ded?

Mai. This letter (e) in the end of a word not soun-ded hath two prin-ci-pall o-ses. The first and chie-fest is to draw the syl-lable long, as he is made mad

(e) Not sounded.

A mill dam: A shrewd dame.
My man hath cut my horse mane.
A great gap: gape wide.
Spare this spar. Be-ware of war.
*Feed vntil thou hast well fed.
You feele not my paine. A wasp is fell.
He hid the ore hide.
It is a mile to the mill.
A little pin: my flesh doth pine.
A branch of fir, good for the fire.
A dor sitteth on the dore.
Tos the ball: Tose the woll.
You haue a Dot on the nose: and you dote.
Rud is not rude.
A tun of wine: the tune of a song.

*In this sound when (e) is long, it is commonly doubled and made a diphthong.

Make your Scholers very perfect in these, therefore you may try them in other like.,

Scho. What is the se-cond vse?

Mai. It chan-geth the sound of some let-ters: but this vse with the fur-ther de-cla-ra-ti-on of this let-ter, be-cause it is har-der, then you will at the first ea-si-ly con-ceiue, I will re-ferre vn-to a-no-ther place.

Scho. Are no o-ther let-ters not at all, or but lit-tle pro-noun-ced?

Mai. Yes. Very ma-ny: as (a) is not pro-noun-ced in earth, goat: nor (e) in Georg: nor (i) in briefe: nor (o) in people: nei-ther is (u) pro-noun-ced in guide: all which words of all sorts, I will set downe af-ter-ward, when I haue gi-uen you more ne-ces-sary rules in these three first chapters, and you bet-ter able to vse them.

Letters not pronounced.

CHAP.

Chap. 2.

By this Chapter you shall easylie and plainly know, how many syllabls are in euery word.

Mai. IF you di-li-gent-ly ob-serue these things, you can-not erre in a-ny word of one syl-lable: There-fore I will pro-céd in the di-ui-si-on of syl-lables, which if you wil care-ful-ly marke, you shal ne-uer fayle in di-ui-ding the lon-gest or har-dest word, that e-uer you shall read.

Sch. That will as-su-red-ly bring me great pro-fit and plea-sure; for when I méet with a long hard word, I sticke so fast in the mire, that I can nei-ther goe for-ward nor backe-ward. And I ne-uer yet hard that a-ny such rules haue béen e-uer yet taught by a-ny: I pray there-fore tell me what is the first ge-ne-rall rule, the chie-fest ground of this worke.

Mai. Brief-lie it is this: Marke how ma-ny vo-wels you haue in a word, and in-to so ma-ny syl-labls must you di-uide that word, as in strength, ti-ed, e-spi-ed, sub-mis-si-on, sa-lu-ta-ti-on, re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on, ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly, in which seu-en words, you haue as ma-nie syl-labls as vo-wels, and a-boue seu-en syl-labls, I re-mem-ber no word.

Scho. But I finde the con-tra-rie, e-uen in this rule, for in these words, you.haue.briefe. are mo vo-wels then syl-labls.

Mai. It is well ob-ser-ued: there-fore, you must know, that you can hard-lie finde a ge-ne-rall rule with-out some er-cep-ti-ons.

Scho. How ma-ny er-cep-ti-ons hath it?

Mai. Thrée. The first is, when there is (e) in the end of a word, or a-ny o-ther vo-wel not at all, or but little pro-noun-ced, as in chiefe.haue.thwite. where-in wee sound not (i) in chiefe, nor the last (e) in a-ny of them.

Scho. What is the se-cond er-cep-ti-on?

Mai. The se-cond is, if there be a diph-thong, as in may. your. then haue you two vo-wels in one sy-lable.

Scho. Are there not thrée vo-wels in your?

Mai.

Mai. No, for I tould you be-fore, that (y) be-fore a vowell in the ſame ſyl-lable is a con-ſo-nant.

Sch. What is the third ex-cep-ti-on?

Mai. Words en-ding in (es) haue a-boue one vo-well, as Iames. pre-ſerues. al-waies. names. hides. bones. But of theſe more ſhall-be ſaid here-af-ter.

Sch. Shall I ne-uer els finde two vo-wels in one ſyl-lable?

Mai. Yes, af-ter (q) al-way is (u) with a-no-ther vowell, as in quaffe. queen. quick. and ſome-time af-ter (g) as in Gual-ter. lan-guage. o-ther-wiſe ne-uer, vn-leſſe we ſay that words en-ding in (ven) as Hea-uen. e-uen. are of one ſyl-lable, becauſe we com-mon-ly ſo pro-nounce them.

Chap. 3.

This Chapter teacheth plaine rules, how to diuide truely the longeſt and hardeſt Engliſh word that you ſhall finde.

Sch. I Haue al-rea-dy with eaſe and cer-tain-ty lear-ned to know how ma-ny ſyl-labls are in a-ny word, ſo ſone as I ſee it, yet know I not how to di-uide them tru-ly.

Mai. Marke then theſe few rules fol-lo-wing, and you ſhall ne-uer fayle: The firſt is, if you haue two vo-wels come to-ge-ther both ful-ly pro-nounced, and no diph-thong you muſt put the *for-mer of them in the for-mer ſyl-lable and the lat-ter of them to the ſyl-lable fol-lo-wing, as in tri-all. mu-tu-all. ſay-ing. tri-umph. E-phra-im. Like-wiſe when the ſame con-ſo-nant is dou-bled, they muſt be di-ui-ded in like man-ner, as, ab-bot. ac-cord. ad-der. let-ter, dif-fer. com-mon, ne-ceſ-ſi-tie, &c. ex-cept when they be neede-leſ-ly dou-bled in words of the plu-rall nomber, as in plummes, whippes, hilles, cragges, for plums, whips, hils, crags.

*For the latter ſyllable muſt not begin with a vowell, except the former end in a vowell.

Double conſonant.

Sch. What mean you by the *plu-rall nom-ber?

*The Plurall nomber.

Mai. When na-ming a thing, we ſpeake of mo then one, as one whip, we call the ſin-gu-ler nom-ber, be-cauſe it ſpeaketh

I will now leaue diuiding thoſe ſyllabls which I haue taught by rule, the better to bring the ſcholer to preſent practiſe.

keth but of one, and whips, we call the plu-rall nom-ber, be-cauſe it ſpea-keth of mo then one.

One conſonant.

Scho. But what ſhall I doo, when I finde but one con-ſonant be-twixt two vo-wels?

Mai. [a] You muſt put the con-ſo-nant vn-to the vo-well follo-wing him, as in e-uer, i-nough, v-ſed, be-cauſe, re-port, de-li-uer, re-ioy-ced, di-li-gent, re-ge-ne-ra-ting, ex-cept in ſome com-pound wo7ds.

a Becauſe the former ſyllable cannot end with a conſonant, except the ſyllable following begin with a conſonant.

Sch. What kind of wo7ds be they?

Mai. When two ſeuerall wo7ds, which we call ſimple wo7ds are ioyned toge-ther, as in ſaue-gard, two ſyllables, not ſa-ue-gard, thrée ſyllables, [b] becauſe it is made o7 compoun-ded of two ſeuerall wo7ds, ſaue and gard, ſo where-of, there-in, here-out, vn-euen, lame-nes, wiſe-ly, where you muſt note, that if the laſt part be an addition one-ly, and ſig-nifie no-thing as (nes) in lame-nes, wé call that a deriuatiue wo7d, and not a wo7d compounded.

b We call that ſimple that is not compounded.

Mai. Alſo (x) is put to the vo-well before him, as in ox-en, ex er-ciſe, ex-or-ciſts, the reaſon is, becauſe (x) [d] hath the ſound of two conſonants, (c. and s.) and (cs.) cannot begin a ſyllable.

c The ſy lable will keepe the ſame letters, as when he was ſimple.

d Therefore (x) is called a double conſonant.

Two conſonants.

Sch. What if there come two diuers con-ſonants, be-twixt two vowels?

Mai. Then, if they be ſuch as may, they muſt be ioyned, fo7 thoſe that can begin a wo7d, muſt begin a ſyllable, in any part of the wo7d.

Sch. How then ſhall I know which con-ſonants may be-gin a wo7d, and therefo7e muſt be ioyned?

Mai. If you turne back vnto the third Chap-ter of the firſt booke, they are all ſet down toge-ther: but becauſe I would haue you very per-fect in theſe letters, I will giue you of euery one an example: as bleſſe, brew, child, clap, creep, draw, dwell, flame, fret, glaſſe, gnat, grace, know, play, praiſe, ſcab, ſhall, skip, ſlow, ſmart, ſnuf, ſpend, ſquib, ſtand, ſway, that, trap, twain, when, wrought.

Scho. I pray now giue examples, how theſe muſt be ioy-

ned

ned in words of mo ſyllabls?

Mai. Marke then diligent-ly theſe: re-ſtore, not thus reſtore, becauſe (ſt) may begin a ſyllable, it muſt: nor thus, reſtore. becauſe a conſonant, (if there be any) muſt begin the ſyllable: ſo in re-frain, ex-e-crable. and ſuch like: But in god-ly, ſel-dom, trum-pet, lod-ged, mor-ning, &c. the midl conſonants muſt be diuided, becauſe none of theſe: (dl. ld. mp. dg. rn.) can begin a word. Therefore can they not begin a ſyllable. Againe you may not ſpell thus, lodg-ed, becauſe (ge) may begin a word.

Scho. Is then the ſame reaſon to bée obſerued, if there come thrée or moe conſonants together in the middeſt of a word? Three or moe conſonants.

Mai. Yea, altogether, for as many conſonants as can, muſt be ioyned, and the reſt diuided.

Scho. How many conſonants may come in the beginning of a word?

Mai. Thrée, and no moe: Therefore, if in the middeſt there come fower or moe, they muſt bee diuided, although fower may end a ſyllable, as in worlds.

Scho. How ſhall I be ſure, which thrée may be ioyned?

Mai. They are all ſet downe in the beginning of the fift Chapter of the firſt booke. But for more plainnes ſake, I will giue of euery one of them an example, whereof we haue any ordinary Engliſh word, as ſcrape, skrew, ſhrink, ſtroke, ſplit, ſpring, thrale, thwite.

Scho. Giue an example for diuiding of thoſe words, wherein many conſonants come together?

Mai. One or two may ſerue, if you remember what hath béen taught. As in this word conſtraine, you may not ſay co-nſtraine, nor conſ-traine, nor conſt-raine, nor conſtr-aine, but con-ſtrain, becauſe (nſ) cannot begin a ſyllable, and (ſtr) can, therefore it muſt begin it, ſo im-ploy, king-dom, de-ſtruc-ti-on, ac-know-ledg, tranſ-greſſe, &c. And this rule muſt you carefully ſtill practiſe, that you may readily giue the reaſon in all ſuch words, why euery conſonant muſt goe to this ſyllable, rather then to that. But ſtill loke as before, that ſome

compound words must be marked, as mis-take. dis-like. trans-pose. with-out. through-out. &c. Which if they had bëen simple words, we must haue spelled them thus, mi-stake. di-slike. tran-spose. as you haue learned, because in composition euery word must haue his own letters not mingled with other.

Scho. But Sir, some men spell deriuatiue wordes thus, speak-eth. strength-en-ing. otherwise then you haue taught.

Mai. I know it well, yet because if such like words should be so spelled, we must for them frame new rules (which were to bring a nëedlesse oppression vpon childrens memory.) And that the former rules can bring no inconuenience in any word: therfore follow them without feare or doubt. And thus may you by this that you haue learned, spell truly, certainly, and with iudgement, any English word that can be laid before you.

Obiction. *Scho.* Although all men will grant, that these rules must of necessity bring a spëcie course of reading to as many as are of yëares able to discerne: yet many will not easily beleeue, that litle children can conceiue them, and make vse of them: And then will they rather bring confusion then profit.

Answer. *Mai.* But experience hath taught the contrary, for a child of an ordinary capacity will and hath easily conceiued these rules, being orderly taught. But discretion must be vsed, not to trouble them with any new rule before they be perfect in the old: The words of art here vsed are not aboue eyght in all, the most of them I would haue the child learne while he is learning to spell, in the first bœke, as I haue giuen direction there in the beginning, which words there, and rules here, being orderly taught as is prescribed, neuer doubt by the blessing of God of a comfortable successe: Therefore I wish that no man with a prejudicat opinion do reiect them: before he hath made diligent triall vpon some ordinary wits, But would haue all such as teach to reade, that they would make their Scholers as perfect in the rules of these thrëe Chapters as may be, being of the chiefest necessitie and vse: the other that follow because some of them bë more hard, containing onely differences of sounds of our English letters,

ters,and other obſeruations for true writing, if your child be very yong or dull, trouble him with vnderſtanding no moe of them,then he is fit to conceiue and vſe, yet let him learne to read them all, for if it were graunted that he could vnderſtand none of them,no nor yet ſome of the former,yet whileſt he readeth them, he learneth as much, as goeth on as faſt,as by reading any other matter: For I demaund what he vnderſtandeth, when hée readeth a Chapter in the Bible, yet will no man deny him profite by reading:And this hath made me longer by the one halfe for plainnes ſake, then otherwiſe I might,knowing that in practiſing to read,he loſeth not his labour.

Although theſe three Chapters be of greateſt vſe for readers,yet let your Scholer diligently read the reſt: for although he doe not vnderſtand ſome of the rules following,at the firſt reading, yet he may at the ſecond.

Chap. 4.

This Chapter layeth forth a more full declaration of certaine rules mentioned before,as of (e) in the end of a word:of thoſe letters which are nor pronounced: and for writing words of the plurall number.

Scho. I Remember you told me that (e) in the end of a word not pronounced, beſide that it draweth the ſyllable long,it alſo changeth the ſound of letters, I pray which are they?

Of (e) in the end of a word.

Mai. It changeth the ſound of theſe letters, u. c. g. when any of theſe vowels go before,as in au. eu. iu. ou. ac. ic. uc. ag. ug. ſo in ng. rg. as in hau*. haue. leu. leue. lou. loue. ſo caue. ſaue. ſalue. hiue. thriue. ſo ac. without (e) is ſounded like (ak) but ace. with (e) like aſe. as in ac-cord. but place. race. ſo lic. lice. truc, truce. Likewiſe ag. age. as ſtag ſtage. ſo cag. cage. ſo hug. huge. deluge. ſo hang. ſtrange. ſtring. fringe. ſo larg. large. in moſt of which (e) doth alſo draw the ſyllable long, as you ſaw in ag. age. hug. huge. Where you muſt marke that the ſound which (g) hath in age and huge being long: in ſhort ſyllables is made by putting (d) before (g) as in badg. trudg. So is it alſo when (e. i.) or (o) come before (g) as in leg. ledg. rig. ridg. log. lodg. which vowels before (g) are neuer long except in lieg. ſieg. which is by putting in (i)

*Here u) with (e) hath the ſound of a conſonant. And (ce) is as (ſe) And when a ſhort word end in (c) we vſe to ad (k.)

Scho. But Sir, you haue vſed (e) in the end of many words not ſounded, when neither it changeth ſound, nor maketh the ſyllable long: why is that?

Mai. We vſe it in deed often, but rather of cuſtome, (as they ſay) for * beauty then of neceſſitie, as after (i) but not after (y) as in bie. by. and after two conſonants, or a conſonant doubled, as in article, angle, barre, chaffe, ſonne, whereas the learned languages, neither double the conſonant, nor vſe ſuch (e): as the Latines ſay, *meLas. ros.* we mell. aſſe. roſſe. And ſometime, we vſe not (e) when the word is long, as after (ll) as in all, fall, ſhall: yea wee vſe (as) longer without (e) then aſſe with it. Yet ſometime we vſe (e) after two conſonants, to draw the ſyllable long, for difference ſake, principally if the one of them be (l) as in cradle, ladle, leaſt they ſhould bee pronounced ſhort, like ſadl, radl, which ſome men would diſtinguiſh by doubling (dd) as ſaddle. But it is both vnuſuall and needleſſe to write bibbl and chilld, to make them differ from bible and childe. Alſo ſome pronounce theſe words: blind, find, behind, ſhort, other blinde, finde, behinde, with (e) long. Which (e) if wee ſhould write after ſome words, it would vtterly ouerthrow the naturall ſound, as if wee ſhould write hang with (e) thus hange, wee muſt pronounce it like ſtrange. And hence ariſeth the difference of the laſt ſyllable in hanger and ſtranger. So words ſounding as long, ſong, and ending in ing, as in reading, writing, if they ſhould haue (e) would ſound like fringe, hinge. as ſwing him in a rope: ſwinge him with a rod: which muſt not be written with (dg) ſtindg, (as ſome think) as the former examples ſhew, and theſe words, fringed, hingell, where (d) is neuer written.

* Eſpecially after (i) and (u) as in eſpie, argue.

Whereas ſome would make ſuch words as able two ſyllables, and that (e) in the end make (bl) to be as it were a ſyllable, I can ſee no reaſon for it.

Scho. If this bee cuſtom without reaſon, what certainty ſhall I hold?

Mai. Although it were good and eaſy, both for our owne country learners and for ſtrangers, that certaine rules were known and practiſed, (which thing might eaſily be done) yet becauſe it lieth not in vs to reforme, I wiſh you rather to obſerue the beſt, and follow that which we haue, then to labour for

for innouation which we cannot effect. And let this admonition serue for all customs in the rest.

Scho. I remember you promised me to set down those words which haue other letters besides this (e) either not at all, or but litle pronounced.

Mai. I will either set you them down, or els giue you rules to know them, marke them therefore, as they follow. A letter not pronounced.

(a) Is not pronounced when (ea or oa) come together, as in earth, wealth, beauty, abroad, roar, boat. where (a) doth draw the syllable long, like (e) in the end, as appeareth by these words, beast, best, bread, bred, goad, god, coast, cost. as if you wrot, brede, gode, &c. And hereupon this word yeare. yeere. yere. is diuersly written: yet we say be-atitude. cre-at. cre-a-tor, &c. but crea-ture. And in forraine proper names wee commonly pronounce both, as in Iehoshabe-ath. Gile-ad. Teko-a. Bo-az. (a) The ioyning of these kind of vowels may be called improper diphthongs, because one of them is like heard.

(e) Not pronounced in Georg. trueth. (e)

(i) In shield. field. priest. chief. brief. shriefe. griece. sieg. Maister. their. view. mischiefe. fierce. friese. atchieue. marueil. reliefe. griefe. biere. adiew. interfier. kerchiefe. lieuetenant. fruit. suit. bruise. bruit. (i)

(o) In people. floud. bloud. yeoman. icoperdy.

(u) In guest. guise. buy. guid. prologue. build. tongue. guile. guilty. conduit. league. dialogue. plague. epilogue. synagogue. (o) (u)

(b) In lamb. comb. thumb. debt. doubt. bdelium.

(c) In backe. packe. decke. pecke. licke. sticke. rocke. knocke. bucke. lucke. and all like, for we vse no short words ending in (c) without (k) so in those that end in ackle. eckle. ickle. ockle. vckle. (b) (c)

Scho. Why may wée not say that (k) is not pronounced in these, as well as (c.)

Mai. It differeth not much which, for although that (k) doth end our English words, when they be long: as in bake. cake. seeke. speake. like. loke. duke: yet these that wée make short, the Latines make the same sound in (c) as *lac. nec. dic. sic. hoc. dnc.* when we say lacke. necke. dicke. sicke. hocke ducke.

(g) In

(g) (g) In ſigne. reſigne. enſigne. ſewgne. reigne. ſouereigne. Gaſcoigne.

(h) (h) In Chriſt. mirrh. Ghoſt. Iohn. whole ſcholer. eunuch. chronicles. authoritie. anchor. choller. chriſtall. Rhene. Rheniſh. rhetorike. abhominable. melancholy. So in forraine proper names, as Thomas Achaia. Cheaanah. Zacharias. Zichri. Chios. Ariſtarchus: So thoſe that end in arch. as Monarche: but in the beginning ſeldome, as Archangell, therefore commonly written Arkangell.

(gh) (gh) Comming together, (except in Ghoſt) are of moſt men but little ſounded, as might, ſight: pronounced as mite, ſite: but in the end of a word, ſome countries ſound them fully, other not at all, as ſome ſay plough, bough, ſlough, other plow, bou, ſlou: Thereupon ſome write burrough, ſome borrow: but the trueſt is both to write and pronounce them.

(n) (n) In ſolemne, hymne.

(p) (p) In Pſalme. receit. accompt.

(ſ) (ſ) In Iſle.

(t) (t) Is alwaies written, but little ſounded before (ch) when the ſyllable is ſhort, not having another conſonant next before, as in Catch. ſtretch. ditch botch. ſmatch. except in rich. which. much. ſuch. in which cuſtome hath preuayled againſt rule: But if the ſyllable be long, or hath another conſonant with (ch) then (t) is not written, as in attach. reproch. couch. belch. bench. &c.

In ſuch rules of writing you muſt not only vnderſtand the firſt originall word, but all deriuatiues riſing from thē. Note that (e) long ſounded as in *ſea*, not as *ſee*: is alwaies written with ea.

Here againe obſerue, that cuſtome hath preuailed againſt reaſon, els why ſhould (a) be written in boar, boat: rather then in dore, dote: or (i) in fruite, rather then brute: But to know when to write them, and when not, you ſhall finde all that may breed doubt, ſet down in the table, at the end of the booke, where you may aſke counſaile, as your doubtes ſhall ariſe, and not for theſe ſorts onely, but for any other hard or doubtfull word, eſpecially not mentioned before in this booke.

Words of the plurall nōber.

Scho. You told mée you would obſerue ſome thing more, in words ending in (es) I pray what is it?

Mai. Well remembred: It is this, words ending in (es) are

are moſt of the plurall nomber, & are made of the ſingular by adding (s): for where it is not néedfull to vſe (e) in the end of the ſingular nomber, it ſhall not be néedfull to vſe (es) in the plurall, as in iewels, ingins: except the ſingular end in a vowell, or in (w) put for (u) as in flies, pies, toes, crowes. Therefore ſhall you finde, hands, things, words: more vſuall in the exacteſt writers, then handes, thinges, wordes with (e), although both wayes be common: and this maketh the difference betwixt mils and miles: tuns and tunes: curs and cures, and not by writing them being ſhort with the conſonant doubled, as milles, tunnes, curres: which is néedleſſe though vſuall: vnleſſe it bée ſometime for difference of words, as to make ſonnes differ from the ſound of the Latine word *ſons*.

Scho. Are there then neuer moe ſyllables in the plurall nomber, then in the ſingular?

Mai. Yes ſometime, as when the ſingular nomber endeth in cc. ch. ge. gd. s. or ſh. as in graces. places. churches. cages. hedges. noſes. fiſhes. And this maketh the difference betwixt gags for the mouth, and gages for a veſſell. Note alſo that if the ſingular nomber end in (f) it is turned in the plurall into (v) as wife, knife, calfe, whoſe plurals are wiues, kniues, calues.

Scho. Do all words of the plurall nomber end in (s)?

Mai. No: for we ſay, lice, mice, men, brethren, oxen, teeth, feet, kine, and many other. And ſometime the ſingular & plurall are both one: as one ſheepe, tenne ſheepe, one mile, twentie mile or miles.

Chap. 5.

This Chapter teacheth all other obſeruations that are neceſſary for the perfecting of a Scholer.

Scho. What is the firſt thing next to be learned?

Mai. You ſhall find ſome words written with (e & o) (e and o) ſingle, when they ſhould be written with the diphthongs, ee oo as be, he, ſhe, me, we, do, mother, for bee, hee, doo &c. but

* Which Grāmarians call the ſecond perſon.

*thee, when we ſpeake vnto one, and the, otherwiſe, and ſo muſt their pronounciatiō differ, as I will tell thee, the matter.

(ph) Secondly that ph, is as much as (f) and is vſed onely in words borrowed from the Greeke tongue. As in phyſicke, prophet, Phillip, Phenice: for the reſt loke the Table.

(th) * Like (θ,) the Greeke (th.) which onely Scholers vnderſtand.

Thirdly ſome letters beſide thoſe before mentioned, haue not alwayes one and the ſame ſound. As, th. is commonly ſounded, as in theſe words: * thanke, theefe, third, throt, thumpe: except in theſe words following: that, fatham, the, them, then, there, their, theſe, brothell, furtheſt, thine, this, thither, worthy, thou, though, thus, and in words of mo then one ſyllable, ending in ther, thed, theth, theſt, thing, as father, breathed, breatheſt, batheth ſeething.

(ge) and (gi) Alſo (g) when (e or i) follow, bringeth great hardnes to our learners and ſtrangers, being diuerſly ſounded: (ge) moſt often ſoundeth as (ie) as in *agent, gorget, gentle, Gentile. except in theſe words, together get, bragget, target burgen, geſſe, geld, gewgawes, vineger, anger, finger. hanger, hunger, eager, ſuger. And (gi) as (ji) as in giant, ginger, Clergie, imagin. &c. except in begin, biggin, giddy, gift, gig, giglet, gild, gill, guiltie, gimlet, ginnie hen, gird, girdle, girle, girth, gittron, giue, giues, Gibbon. And deriuatiues ending in ger, ged, geth, geſt, ging, which follow the ſound of the words whereof they be made, as in hanger, hanged, hangeth, hangeſt, hanging: Some men thinke that theſe words might be thus differently written, a childs gig, and a Scottiſh jig: the gil of a fiſh, and a jill of wine. But our Engliſh tongue will hardly beare (ji) in one ſyllable: Therefore to be ſure when to write (g,) and when (i,) know that the ſound (gi) is alwaies witten with (g): And write (ie) alwaies with (i,) ſauing in thoſe words that you ſhall finde written with (g) in the table. But our Engliſh proper names are written as it pleaſeth the painter or as men haue receiued them by tradition, otherwiſe why ſhould Iermin be written otherwiſe then the firſt ſyllable in Germanie or Ieffe rather then Geffe. And this I take to be the reaſon, whē Gifford is diuerſly pronounced, and made two different names, which is moſt like to bē at the firſt, but one: yea, I haue

* The firſt ſort are ſounded like the latine (g): the other like the greeke (γ).

know

known two naturall brethren, both learned, to write their own names differently.

Moreouer (ti) before (on) is pronounced as (ſi) as in redemption, (except (ſ, or x.) goe before, as queſtion, aduſtion, mixtion) and commonly before other vowels, as in patience, Ægyptian, except when a ſyllable beginning with a vowell is added to a perfect word ending in (ti) as if (ing) bee added to pitty or (eſt) to lofty, it is pittying, loftieſt. (ti)

But the hardeſt thing in our Engliſh tongue, for true writing, is to diſcerne when to writ (ce or ſe,) (ci or ſi,) or both, asſcience: therfore many words that are merrely Engliſh, are almoſt left indifferent, As ſome write fauſſet ſome fauſet, other faucet, ſo pincers or pinſers; bullace bullaſe, ſome bulleis: ſo Siſſers, ſome Ciſers, but exactly it is ſciſſers. But becauſe the moſt are written with, ſ. as ſeat, ſerue, ſide, ſicke &c. Therfore you may writ (ſ) before (e and i,) except in thoſe words that are written with (c) in the table, or any other made of them by * deriuation or compoſition, as if you know how to write Cite, you muſt ſo write incite, Citation, incitation, and ſo in other: Note that ance, ence, ince, once, ounce, ancy, ency, are vſually written with (c,) ſo is it after (a) in the end, as temperance, prudence, excellency, grace, &c. except in caſe, baſe, chaſe, or when (ſ) is ſounded like (z)* as amaſe: words beginning with *trans* be alwaies written with (ſ,) and with *circum* with (c) as transferre, circumſtance, for other exceptions ſee the table. Ce, ſe: ci, ſi.

*That is by adding ſome thing to the beginning or end.

*(ſ,) Often like (z) as braſier, like brazier.

But to know when to write ci. ſi. ti. xi. before (on) obſerue that (ci) and (xi) are ſeldome, as ſuſpicion, complexion: (ſi) more often, as in thoſe that end in caſion, ceſſion, ciſion, curſion, feſſion, fuſion, greſſion, henſion, luſion, miſſion, paſſion, preſſion, pulſion, riſion, ſeſſion, ſwaſion, verſion, viſion, as occaſion, confeſſion, conuerſion, &c. but moſt vſuall is (ti) as redemption, &c. but for the particulars if you doubt view the table. Ci. ſi. ti. xi.

Scho. What els is to be obſerued?

Mai. That diuers other words of the ſame pronunciatiõ by changing their ſignification, change alſo their writing, as the reigne of a Prince, the reine of a bridle, & the raine falleth. Diuers writing of the ſame ſound.

Two men came to me. Their minds are there.
Wait on me, and I will ſell it by weight.
Nay, not ſo, the horſe doth neigh.
The Sunne ſhineth, my ſonne cryeth.
Stand ſtill here, that you may heare.
A true Prophet, bringeth much profite.
I heard that which is hard.
This Mille wright cannot write.
Some men haue a great ſumme of money.

(o) before (m) or (n).

Sometime we pronounce (o) before (m) or (n) as (u) as in come, nomber, cuſtome, *ſome, ſonne, &c.

*The proper name is written Some or Soame.

Sometimes the ſame writing is diuerſly ſounded, as (s) ſometimes like (z), as wee vſe this vſe: And when (i) doth ſo come betwixt two vowels, as that it may be taken for a diphthong, or a conſonant, as Iehoi-adah, or Ieho-jadah.

The ſame writing of diuers ſound.

Sometimes we ſhall haue a word diuerſly written in the ſame ſenſe, as (w) is written for (u), as in (browne, broune) but eſpecially in the ende of a word. Yet doe now, how, differ in ſound from know, blow. And therefore I ſee no reaſon why now, and how, might not be written as thou and you, thus: nou, hou: that ſo to make a difference betweene theſe words, to bow a bow: to ſow for the ſow: we might write to bou a bow, to ſow for the ſou: And ſo out, and ought, and ſuch like.

The ſame writing in a diuers ſenſe.

Sometimes we vſe the ſame writing and ſound, in words differing in ſignification, as the *hart of the hart panteth.
A foule can flye ouer a foule way.
Thou art ſkilfull in the art of Grammar.
The right eare. Eare thy land, for an eare of corne.
My brother May, may liue till may.

*Which ſome write heart.

Diuers ſound and writing in the ſame ſenſe.

Sometimes a word is diuerſly written and ſounded in the ſame ſenſe, as many beginning with (in), as intent, informe, or entent, enforme: ſo bottell, botle, yerk, or ierk, Iayle or Gaole. So words ending in (i) as monie, iornie, tanſie, or money, iorney, tanſey. So words ending in (or) ſhort may bee indifferently written with (or) and (our) as honor, fauor, or honour, fauour, except for, dor, nor, abhor.

(or)

Further, you muſt marke that words of moe then one ſyllable,

lable, ending in this ſound (us) are written with (ous) as glorious, friuolous. But words of one ſyllable (thus) us, truſſe.

But to know when a word endeth in (ike) as publike, when in (que) as oblique, being both of one ſound, is hard, without the Latine tongue, from whence moſt of them be borowed. The beſt help is derivation, for we write publike becauſe we ſay publication, (for (c) and (k) here be both one) ſo Rhetorike, becauſe we ſay Rhetorician.

(ike que) Write thoſe that end in (*cus*) in latine, as *publicus* with (k) publike, and thoſe that end in (*quus*) as *obliquus*, with (que oblique, but traffique, becauſe it is French.

The laſt thing I would haue you to marke, touching this part of true writing, is to know when to write (y) for (i) the bewell wherein almoſt ſo many men, ſo many minds: ſome will haue it before certayne letters, other when it commeth in a diphthong, but more reaſon they haue which write it when another (i) followeth as in ſay-ing, or in the end of a word ſounded ſharpe, as in deny. But I thinke naturally and truely it ought not to be written but in words borrowed of the Greeke, as hypocrite, myrrhe, myſticall, all which words you ſhall finde in the table, where you ſhall finde no other written with (y) for difference ſake, although other where I haue written (y) for (i) without regard, following the vſuall cuſtome. (y)

Scho. But Sir, I reade a little before Pſalme, and you did not teach me, that Pſ. may begin a word.

Mai. Well remembred, ſuch diligent marking what you reade, will ſone make you a ſcholer: the anſwer is this: That word is borowed from the Grecians, & they dow ſoyne conſonants that our Engliſh tongue dow not, as *Mnaſon*, *Ptolemais*, *Rhodes*: *Etenes*, ſignifying the fower fore teeth: *pneuma* a ſpirit or breth, *cnicus* baſtard ſaffrō. But theſe are very rare, ſo we haue many terminations in proper names, and Latine words, which are not vſuall in Engliſh, as *fons*, *aruns*, *falx*, *arx*. in proper names, alz, anz, arz. &c. Thus *alb*, is of the Latines: we vſe alſo in Latine *ſtlata*, not vſed in Engliſh: we vſe alſo contract words in Engliſh, as hangd, for hanged.

Scho. Haue I now no more to obſerue for diſtinct reading?

Mai. That which the Gramarians call accent, which is the lifting vp of the voyce higher in one ſyllable then in another,

Accent vſually omitted in our Engliſh prints.

ther, which ſometime differeth in a word written with the ſame letters, as an íncenſe, to incénſe, where (in) in the former word, and cenſe in the latter is lifted vp more.

*The points are thus called:
(,) a comma.
(:) a colon.
(.) a period.

You muſt obſerue alſo thoſe which wée call *poynts or ſtaies in writing: as this marke (,) like a ſmall halfe Mone, noteth a ſmall ſtay: two prickes thus (:) maketh a longer ſtay, and one pricke thus (.) is put for a full ſtay, as if we had ended.

(?) an interrogation.

When a queſtion is aſked, we marke it thus (?)

( ) a parenthеſis.

When ſome words may bée left out, and yet the ſentence perfect, it is noted thus ( ) as teach me (I pray you) to reade, but for the true framing of your voyce in all theſe, you muſt craue the help of your Maiſter.

*Called abbreuiations.

You muſt alſo know the ſhort kinde of writing vſed in ſome words: as a ſtrike ouer any vowel for m, or n. as mã, for man, cõ for con, ẏ, for the, ẏ, for that, ȳ, for thou, w̄, for with. &c. for and ſo forth. In written hand there be many other. And ſo a word ending in a vowell, doth loſe it ſometime, when the next word beginneth with a vowel, as thintent, for the intent, which exactly ſhould be written thus, *th'intent.

*Called *apoſtrophus.*

Laſtly, you muſt write the firſt letter of euery proper name, and of the firſt word of euery ſentence, and verſe, with thoſe that we call great or capitall letters, as Robert, Anne, England, Cambridge: As alſo when we put a letter for a number, as V. for fiue, X. for ten. L. for fiftie. C. for a hundreth. D. for fiue hundreth. M. for a thouſand. Laſtly, when we put a letter for a word, as L. for Lord. LL. for Lords. B. for Biſhop. BB. for Biſhops.

Capital letters.

Scho. Now am I ſure, that I can neuer miſſe in ſpelling, or reading: nor (as I thinke) in writing.

Mai. I know not what can eaſily deceiue you in writing, vnleſſe it be by imitating the barbarous ſpeech of your countrie people, whereof I will giue you a taſte, thereby to offer you an occaſion to take héed, not of theſe onely, but of any like: Some people ſpeake thus:

Corrupt pronunciation and writing.

The mell ſtandeth on the hell, for
The mill ſtandeth on the hill: ſo

knot

knet for knit: bredg for bridg: knaw for gnaw: knat for gnat: belk for belch: yerb for herb: griffe for graffe: yelk for yolk: ream for realm: aferd for afraid: durt for dirt: gurt for girth: ſtomp for ſtamp: ſhip for ſheep: hafe for halfe: ſample for exãple: parfit for perfect: dauter for daughter: carten for certaine: carchar for carcheiſe: leaſe for leaſh: hur for hir: ſur and ſuſter for fir and ſiſter, to ſpat for to ſpit. &c.

So doe they commonly put (v) for (f) as ſeale for veale.

And a nox, a naſſe, my naunt, thy nuncle, for an ox, an aſſe, mine aunt, thine vncle, &c.

We vſe to put (n) to the words (a, my or thy) when the next word beginneth with a vowel, to auoyde a gaping ill ſound.

Take heed alſo you put not (e) for (i) in the end of a word, as vnitee for vnitie, nor (id) for (ed) as vnitid for vnited, which is Scottiſh: And ſome ignorantly write a cup a wine for a cup of wine: and other like abſurdities.

Scho. How ſhall I auoyd theſe dangers?

Mai. By diligent marking, how you reade them written.

Scho. May I then neuer vſe my proper country termes, in writing?

Mai. Yes: if they be peculiar termes, and not corrupting of words: As the Northren man writing to his priuat neighbour may ſay: My lathe ſtandeth nére the kirke garth, for My barne ſtandeth nére the Churchyard. But if he ſhould write publikely, it is fitteſt to vſe the moſt knowne words.

Peculiar termes.

Scho. What can now hinder me, why I ſhould not readily and diſtinctly reade any engliſh?

Mai. Nothing at all, (if you throughly be perfect in this that I haue taught you) vnleſſe it be want of more practiſe, which (although this you haue learned, will ſo ſufficiently teach you, that you cannot faile in any word, though you haue neuer any other teacher) yet for your more chearefull proceeding, I would wiſh you (if you can conueniently) not to forſake your maiſter, vntill you haue gone through theſe exerciſes following, of which I haue made choiſe of all ſorts, both of proſe and verſe, that you may not be wanting in any thing.

Scho. Sir, I will follow your aduiſe, thanke you for your paynes, and craue the Lord his bleſſing. And now will I appoſe

poſe ſome of my fellowes, to ſee how we can remember ſome of theſe things taught.

Chap. 6.

Here is ſet downe an order, how the teacher ſhall direct his ſchollers to oppoſe one another.

When your Scholers firſt learne this Chapter, let one read the queſtions, and another the anſwer.

Iohn. Who will adventure his credite with me in oppoſing for the victorie?

Robert. I will neither refuſe you nor any in our forme, in any thing we have learned: begin what you will.

Iohn. How ſpell you lo?

Robert. l,o.

Iohn. Spell of?

Robert. o,f.

Iohn. Spell from?

Robert. f,r,o,m.

When your Scholers oppoſe one the other, let the anſwerer anſwer without booke.

Iohn. How write you people?

Robert. I cannot write.

Iohn. I meane not ſo, but when I ſay write, I meane ſpell: for in my meaning they are both one.

Robert. Then I anſwer you, that p,e,o,p,l,e.

Iohn. What vſe hath (o) for you give it no ſound?

Robert. True: yet we muſt write it, becauſe it is one of the words we learned, wherein (o) is not pronounced.

Iohn. Are there any moe of them?

Robert. Yea many, I will repeat them, if you will.

Iohn. No, that would be over long. But tell me, why pronounce you not (e) in the end of people?

Robert. It is not pronounced in the end, if there be another vowell in that ſyllable.

Iohn. To what end then ſerveth it?

Robert. We have learned two principall vſes: one is, it draweth the ſyllable long, as h,a,t. ſpelleth hat: but h,a,t,e. is hate.

Iohn. How ſpell you Ieſus?

Robert.

Robert. I,e,ſ,u,s.

Iohn. How know you that it is not written with g,e?

Robert. Becauſe it is not in the table at the end of my booke: for all that be written with ge, be there, and our maiſter taught vs that all other of that ſound muſt bee written with Ie.

Iohn. How write you Circle?

Robert. S,i,r,c,l,e.

Iohn Nay,now you miſſe: for if you loke in the table,you ſhall find it Circle. Therefore now you muſt appoſe me.

Robert. I confeſſe mine error,therefore I will try if I can requite it: What ſpell b,r,a,n,c,h?

Iohn. branch.

Robert. Nay,but you ſhould put in (u)

Iohn. That ſkilleth not,for both waies be vſuall.

Robert. How ſpell you might?

Iohn. m,i,g,h,t.

Robert. Why put you in (gh) for m,i,t,e. ſpelleth mite?

Iohn. Truth, but with (gh) is the truer writing, and it ſhould haue a little ſound.

Robert. If your ſyllable beginneth with (b) what conſonants may follow?

Iohn. Onely (l) or (r).

Robert. Where learne you that?

Iohn. In the third chapter of the firſt booke.

Robert. And which will follow (g)?

Iohn. (l,n,or r)

Robert. How proue you it?

Iohn. Becauſe g.l.a. ſpell gla, and g.n.a. gna, and g.r.a. ſpell gra.

Robert. When three conſonants begin a ſyllable, how ſhall I know which they be?

Iohn. We haue them before twiſe ſet downe, beſides put a vowell vnto them, and ſee whether they then will ſpell any thing, as to ſtr put a, and it ſpelleth ſtra: but btra will ſpell nothing: therefore they cannot begin a ſyllable.

Robert. Do not ſtr ſpell ſtar?

Make your ſcholer reade ouer this dialogue ſo often, vntill he can do it as readily & pronounce it as naturally, as if he ſpake without book.

Iohn. It ſpelleth nothing without a vowell.

Robert. How many ſyllables are in this word rewarded?

Iohn. Three.

Robert. How proue you that?

Iohn. Becauſe it hath three vowels, without any of the three exceptions.

Robert. How diuide you them?

Iohn. Re-war-ded.

Robert. Why put you w to a?

Iohn. Becauſe it is one conſonant betweene two vowels.

Robert. And why diuide you r, and d?

Iohn. Becauſe they cannot begin a ſyllable.

Robert. What is the beſt way to ſpell a long word, as this, admonition?

Iohn. I muſt marke how many ſyllables it hath, which I find to be fiue, then take the firſt, a,d, ad, then take the next, m,o, mo, then put them together, admo, ſo ſpell and put to the third, admoni, and ſo vntill you come vnto the end.

Robert. What if a man ſhould bid you write this word?

Iohn. I muſt follow the ſame order: firſt write downe ad, then write vnto it mo, admo, then ioyne vnto that ni, admoni, ſo the reſt admoniti admonition.

Robert. What is the beſt way to make vs perfect in ſpelling hard ſyllables?

Iohn. My maiſter doth ſometime practiſe vs, in harſh counterfeit ſyllables, through all the fiue vowels, as in thraugh, threugh, thriugh, through, thruugh. Wraſht, wreſht, wriſht, wroſht, wruſht. Yarmble, yermble, yirmble, yormble, yurmble. Whaights, wheights, &c. vaigh, veigh, &c. ianch, iench, jinch, ionch, iunch.

Robert. What if you cannot tell what vowell to ſpell the ſyllable with, how will you do to finde it? as if you ſhould write from, and know not whither you ſhould write it with a or o.

Iohn. I would trie it with all the vowels thus, fram, frem, frim, from: now I haue it.

Robert. But good man Taylor our Clarke when I went

to

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to schoole with him, taught me to sound these vowels otherwise then (me thinks) you do.

John. How was that?

Robert. I remember he taught me these syllables thus: for bad, bed, bid, bod, bud, I learned to say, bad, bid, bide, bod, bude, sounding a bed to lye vpon, as to bid, or command, and bid, as bide, long, as in abide: bud of a trée, as bude, long, like rude: for these three vowels e, i, u, are very corruptly and ignorantly taught by many vnskilfull teachers, which is the cause of so great ignorance in true writing in those that want the Latine tongue.

Let the vnskilfull teachers take great heed of this fault, and let some good scholers heare their children pronounce these syllables.

John. You say true: for so did my Dame teach me to pronounce, for sa, se, si, so, su, to say, sa, see, si, so, sou: as if she had sent me to see her sow, when as (se) should be sounded like the (sea) and (su) as to (sue) one at the law.

Robert. But let me returne to appose you: How were we taught to find out the naturall sound of consonants?

John. By the speech of a stutter or stammerer, as to marke how he laboureth to * sound the first letter of a word: as if the stammerer would pronounce Lord, before he can bring it forth, he expresseth the sound of (l) which is the first letter, and so of all the other consonants.

* For letters were first deuised according to sounds

Robert. How many waies may you expresse this sound (si)?

John. Onely three: si, ci, and sci, or (xi) which is (csi)

Robert. Now you haue erred as well as I: for (ti) before a vowell doth commonly sound (si), and now I will giue you ouer for this time: but I will challenge you againe to morrow, both in some new questions, in some part of that which we haue learned, and also after euery lesson: and as you are in saying, I will marke where you misse, and therein will I deale with you.

John. Do your worst, I wil prouide like wise for you: and neuer giue you ouer, vntill I haue gotten the victorie: for I take not so much pleasure in any thing els all day.

Robert. I am of your mind: for I haue heard our maister say, that this apposing doth very much sharpen our wits,

helpe our memorie, and many other commodities. But now let vs loke vnto our Catechiſme, for our maiſter will examine vs next in that.

Iohn. Nay, by your leaue we ſhall firſt reade ouer againe all that we haue learned, with the preface, titles of the chapters, and notes in the margent of our bookes, which we omitted before, becauſe they were too hard: for we ſhall go no further before we be perfect in this.

The end of the ſecond Booke.

A ſhort Catechiſme.

WHat Religion doe you profeſſe?
Chriſtian Religion. Act.11.26.
What is Chriſtian Religion?
It is the true profeſſion, beleeuing, and following of thoſe things, which are commanded and taught vs by God in the holy Scriptures. Rom.10.9.10. Act.4.12.
What call you the holy Scriptures?
The word of God contained in the bookes of the old and new teſtament. 2.Tim.3.16.
Doth this Scripture or word of God containe in it all poynts of true Religion, and euery thing neceſſarie for the ſaluation of a Chriſtian?
Yea.
Tell me then from this Scripture, how many Gods be there? 2.Tim.3.16. 17.
One.
What is God? Deut.4.35. & 6.4.
An euerlaſting Spirite, immortall, inuiſible, moſt ſtrong, onely wiſe. Eph.4.6. 1.Tim.1.17. Iohn 4.24. 1.Iohn 5.7.
How many perſons are there?
Three.
Which be they? Matth.3.16.17
The Father, the Sonne, and the holy Ghoſt. Matth.28.19. 1.Iohn 5.7.
How is God knowne? Pſal.19.1.7. & 29.3.4.5.
By his workes, word and ſpirite.
Who created the world? Rom.1.19. & 10.18
*God. *Heb.11.3.
Whereof did he create it? Gen.1.1. Heb.11.3.
Of nothing, and that by his word.

Who made you?

Gen.1.27. God the Father.

1.Cor.8 6. *How did he create you?*

Ephe.4.24. In holineſſe and righteouſneſſe.

Gen.1.27. *Why were you thus created?*

Rom.11.36. To glorifie him.

Are you able to doe this of your ſelfe?

Rom.3.10,11 No.

12. *Why ſo?*

Rom.3.23. Becauſe I am a ſinner.

1.Ioh.1.8.10. *How come you to be a ſinner, ſeeing you were ſo perfectly created?*

Rom.5.12.18. By the fall of Adam.

19. *What was his ſinne?*

Gen.3.6. Diſobedience againſt God, in eating of the forbidden fruite.

Rom.5.12. *How commeth it to paſſe, that you are become a ſinner in Adam?*

Rom.5.12. Becauſe he was the Father of all mankinde.

How doe you proue that you are a ſinner?

Rom.2.15. & 3.20. Gal.3.19. By the teſtimonie of mine owne conſcience, and by the lawe of God.

What is the lawe of God?

Pſal.19.7. A perfect rule of righteouſnes commaunding good, and forbidding euill: the ſumme whereof is contained in the commaundements.

How many be there?

Exod.34.28. Tenne.

Rehearſe them?

Exod.20 1. 1 Then God ſpake all theſe words and ſaid: I am the Lord thy God, which haue brought thee out of the land of AEgypt, out of the houſe of bondage, thou ſhalt haue none other Gods but me.

2 Thou ſhalt not make to thy ſelfe any grauen Image, nor the likenes of any thing that is in Heauen aboue, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the water vnder the earth, thou ſhalt not bow down to them, nor worſhip them, for I the Lord thy God, am a iealous God, and viſit the ſinnes of the Fathers vpon the Children, vnto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and ſhew mercie

cie vnto thouſands,to them that loue me,and keepe my commandements.

3 Thou ſhalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vaine, for the Lorde will not holde him guiltles that taketh his name in vaine.

4 Remember that thou keepe holy the Sabboth day,ſixe daies ſhalt thou labour and doe all that thou haſt to doe, but the ſeauenth day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God, in it thou ſhalt doe no manner of worke, thou, and thy Sonne, and thy Daughter, thy manſeruant, and thy maidſeruant, thy cattell, and the ſtranger that are within thy gates, for in ſixe dayes the Lorde made heauen and earth, the ſea, and all that in them is, and reſted the ſeauenth daye, wherefore the Lord bleſſed the ſeauenth day,and hallowed it.

5 Honour thy Father, and thy Mother,that thy dayes may bee long in the land,which the Lord thy God giueth thee.

6 Thou ſhalt doe no murder.

7 Thou ſhalt not commit adulterie.

8 Thou ſhalt not ſteale.

9 Thou ſhalt not beare falſe witnes againſt thy neighbour.

10 Thou ſhalt not couet thy neighbours houſe, thou ſhalt not couet thy neighbours Wife,nor his Seruant, nor his Maide, nor his Oxe,nor his Aſſe,nor any thing that is his.

Are theſe words, I am the Lord thy God,&c. *A commandement or preface?*

A preface to the whole law. Leuit.19.2.9.

How be the commandements deuided?

Into two tables or parts. Exod.31.18. & 34.26.

How many be there of the firſt table?

Foure.

How many of the ſecond?

Sixe.

What doe the commaundements of the firſt table teach you?

My dutie towards God. Matth.22.37.

What doe the commaundements of the ſecond table teach you?

My duetie towards my neighbour. Matth.22.39.

Are you to vſe the commaundements as prayers?

No,

No, because they be no petitions but commandements.

Are you able to keep them, without breaking any one of them, in thought, word, or deede?

No.

Why?

Ephe.2.3. Rom.3.10. Because I am readie and disposed by nature, to offend both God and my neighbour.

To what end then serueth the lawe?

Rom.3.10. Galat.3.24. Pro.2,1,8. Psal.119.105. To shew vs our miserie, and so leade vs to Christ: and to bee a rule euer after for the well ordering of our liues.

What is the punishment for the breach of the lawe?

Rom.6.23. Eternall destruction both of body and soule.

Is there no way to escape it, and be saued?

Yes.

How?

Act 4.12. By Iesus Christ.

Who is this Christ?

Mat 3.17. Rom.9.5. Esai.9 6. Heb.1.6. The sonne of God, perfect God and perfect man.

Could there no other meane, nor person bee found in Heauen or Earth to saue you, but the sonne of God must doe it?

No verely.

Must he needes be God and man?

Yea.

Why?

Heb.9.22. First, because he must dye for vs, and God cannot dye, therefore he must be man.

Heb.2.14. Secondly, he must ouercome death, which being onely man, he could not, therefore he must also be God.

How did he saue you?

*1.Pet.1.19. & 2.22. Heb.4.15. *1.Pet.2.24. & 4.1. As he was man * perfectly righteous, he performed the perfect obedience of the law, and satisfied the * iustice of God for me. And as hee was God, hee ouercame death, and raysed vp his bodie the third day.

1.Pet.3.18. *Are all men partakers of this benefit of redemption purchased by Christ?*

Matth.25.46. & 7.23. Reuel 22.15. No, there are a number that shall haue their part in hell with the diuell and his Angels.

Who

Who are they that haue their part in the death of Christ?

Onely such as truly beleeue. Iohn 3.16.

What is faith?

Faith, is* a full assurance of* my saluation in Iesus Christ *alone. Galat.3.26. *Heb.10.22.

Hath euery man this faith in himselfe? Rom.4.20.21.

No, for it is the* gift of God, and not of *nature. *Iohn 1.12. *Act.4.12.

How is faith gotten? * 2.Thes.3.2.

By the outward hearing of the worde of God preached, and the inward working of the Spirite. Phil.1.29. *Mat.16.17. Rom.10.17.

How is it strengthned and increased in you? 1.Cor.1.21.

By the same preaching of the word, and the vse of the Sacraments, and prayer. Acts 2.41. 2.Cor.4.13.

How shall a man knowe whether hee haue this true and sauing faith, or no? Acts 16.14. Iohn 8.31. and 6.17.

By the fruites and markes thereof. 1.Pet.2.2.

What be the fruites of faith?

A hatred of all sinne, a continuall care to please GOD in the dueties commaunded, an vnfained loue to Gods word and to his people. Acts 2.37. Heb.11.7. Psal.119.113. 1.Iohn 3.14.

Rehearse the summe of your Faith?

I beleeue in God the Father almightie, maker of heauen and earth, and in Iesus Christ his onely Sonne our Lord: which was was conceiued by the holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin Marie, suffered vnder Ponce Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, hee descended into hell, the third day he rose againe from the dead, he ascended into heauen, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father almightie, from thence hee shall come to iudge the quicke and the dead. I beleeue in the holy Ghost, the holy Catholique Church, the communion of Saints, the forgiuenes of sinnes, the resurrection of the bodie, and the life euerlasting. Amen.

How many parts be there of this Creede?

Two.

Which be they?

The first is of God, the second is of the Church.

Let vs now come to the meanes of strengthning our faith, as of the Sacraments and prayer: and first what is a Sacrament?

Rom.4.11. A Sacrament is a ſeale and pledge of thoſe benefits of my ſalua-
tion, which I receiue by Chriſt.

How many Sacraments be there in the Church of God?

Matth.28.19 & 26 26. Two.

Which be they?

1.Cor.11.23. Baptiſme, and the Supper of the Lord.

Who ordained them?

Matth.26 26. The Lord Ieſus.

1.Cor.11.23. *To what end?*

To ſtrengthen our faith, and to further our repentance.

How many things are to be conſidered in a Sacrament?

Two.

Which be they?

Gen.17.11. The ſigne, and the thing ſignified.

Rom.4.11. *In Baptiſme, which is the ſigne that may be ſeene?*

Acts 8.26. Water.

What is the thing ſignified?

Ioha 3.5. The waſhing away of my ſinnes by the blood of Chriſt.

How is your Faith ſtrengthened by Baptiſme?

Mark.16.16. By Baptiſme I am receiued into the familie and congregation of
the Lord, and am thereby fully aſſured, that both my ſinnes are for-

Acts 2.38. giuen me, and the puniſhment due to the ſame.

What do you profeſſe in Baptiſme?

Rom.6.3. To dye vnto ſinne, and to liue vnto righteouſneſſe.

In the Supper of the Lord, which bee the Signes that may bee ſeene?

Mat.26.26.27. 1.Cor.11.23. 24 25. Bread and Wine.

What do they ſignifie?

The bodie and blood of Chriſt.

How is your Faith ſtrengthned by the Supper of the Lord?

By the Supper of the Lord my Faith is ſtrengthned, that as I re-
ceiue the bread and wine into my body to become mine: ſo doth
my ſoule receiue withall Ieſus Chriſt, with all the benefits of his
death to be wholy mine.

Is the bread and wine turned into the naturall bodie and blood of Chriſt, fleſh, blood, and bone?

No, the bread and wine of their owne nature are not changed, but

in

in vſe they differ from other common bread and wine, becauſe they be appoynted of God to be ſignes of the bodie and blood of Chriſt.

Why then doth Chriſt ſay; This is my body?

It is a ſiguratiue ſpeech vſuall in the Scripture, as circumciſion is called the couenant, the Lambe is called the paſſeouer: and yet it is not the couenant, nor the paſſeouer, but a ſigne of it. Gen.17.10.11 Exod.12.11.

How do you eate Chriſts bodie, and drinke his blood?

Spiritually, and by Faith. Iohn 6.63.

Are all perſons without exception to be admitted to the Supper of the Lord?

No.

Who are not to be admitted?

Children, Fooles, Mad-men, Ignorant perſons, knowne heretikes, open and notorious ſinners not repenting. 1.Cor.11.28. Tit.3.10.

What muſt he doe that will come worthily to the Supper of the Lord?

He muſt proue and examine himſelfe.

Wherein muſt he examine himſelfe? 1.Cor.11.28.29.

Firſt, what knowledge he hath in the principles of Religion, and eſpecially in the matter of the Sacrament.

Secondly, whether he hath true faith in Ieſus Chriſt, or no.

Thirdly, whether he bee penitent and ſorie for his ſinnes paſt, purpoſing to leaue them, and to liue godlie, endeuouring himſelfe to be in brotherly loue and charitie with all men. Matth.5.23. Rom.12.18. Heb.12.14.

Then it ſeemeth there be ſome, who albeit they come, yet they loſe the benefit of this communion in themſelues?

Yea.

Who be they?

Such as come not in faith, and are not grieued for their ſinnes paſt, as hypocrites, ciuill men, Church Papiſts, priuie enemies to Gods word, and ſo many of the godlie as come not ſufficiently prepared, procure a puniſhment. 1.Cor.11.30. 2.Chro.30.18

What is the other helpe you haue to increaſe Faith?

Prayer.

What is prayer?

Prayer, is a ſpirituall action of Faith wherein we require of God Rom.8.26.

Iam.1.6. 1.Iohn.5.14. in the name of Christ, all things necessarie, his glorie and our comfort.

To whom must you pray?

Psal.50.14.15. To God only.

In whose name?

Iohn.16.23. In the name of Christ.

Then you may not pray to Saints, or Angels, or to God in the name of a Saint or Angell?

No.

Why?

Because there is neither commandement, promise, nor example in the Scripture for it.

How must you pray?

As Christ hath taught me, saying:

Matth.6.9. Our Father which art in heauen, halowed be thy name. Thy kingdome come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heauen. Giue vs this day our daily bread. And forgiue vs our trespasses. As we forgiue them that trespasse against vs. And lead vs not into temptation. But deliuer vs from all euill: for thine is the kingdome, the power and glorie, for euer. Amen.

How many petitions be there in this prayer?

Sixe, three concerning the glorie of God, and three our owne necessities.

What are these words; Our Father which art in heauen?

A preface or introduction to the prayer.

What are these words: For thine is the kingdome, the power and glorie for euer?

The conclusion of the prayer.

What do you owe to God for all his benefits?

Psalm.116.12. 13. Thanksgiuing.

Is it enough that you thanke him with your lips alone?

Ephe.5.10. Deut.8.3.6. &c. No, but I must bee obedient to his lawes and commaundements: which grace the Lord graunt. Amen.

Sundry

Sundry neceſſarie obſeruations for a Chriſtian.

1. THat we keepe a narrow [a] watch ouer our hearts, words, and deedes continually.

2. That with all care the [b] time bee redeemed, which hath been idly, careleſly, and vnprofitably ſpent.

3. That once in the day at the leaſt priuate [c] prayer and meditation be vſed.

4. That care be had [d] to do, and receiue good in companie.

5. That our familie bee with diligence and regard [e] inſtructed, [f] watched ouer and gouerned.

6. That no more time or care be beſtowed in [g] matters of the world, then muſt needes.

7. That we ſtirre vp our ſelues to [h] liberalitie to Gods Saints.

8. That we giue not the leaſt bridle to wandring [i] luſts and affections.

9. That wee prepare our ſelues to [k] beare the croſſe, by what meanes it ſhall pleaſe God to exerciſe vs.

10. That wee beſtow ſometime not onely in [l] mourning for our owne ſinnes, but alſo for the ſinnes of the time and age wherein we liue.

11. That we [m] looke daily for the comming of our Lord Ieſus Chriſt, for our full deliuerance out of this life.

12. That we vſe (as we ſhall haue opportunitie, at leaſt as we ſhall haue neceſſitie) to [n] acquaint our ſelues with ſome godly and faithfull perſon, with whom we may conferre of our chriſtian eſtate, and open our doubts, to the quickning vp of Gods graces in vs.

13. That wee [o] obſerue the departure of men out of this life, their mortalitie, the vanitie and alteration of things belowe, the more to contemne the world, & to continue our longing after the life to come. And that wee meditate and muſe often of our owne death, and going out of this life, how we muſt lie in the graue, all our glorie put off, which will ſerue to beate downe the pride of life that is in vs.

a 1. Pet. 1. 15.

b Epheſ. 5. 16. Col. 4. 5.

c Col. 4. 2.

d Luk. 14. 15, 16.

e Deut. 4. 9. & 6. 7. Gen. 18. 19.

f Pro. 31. 27. 28.

g Col. 3. 2.

h Heb. 13. 16. Gal. 6. 10.

i Col. 3. 5. Ephe. 5. 3, 4.

k Matth. 16. 24

l Dan. 9. 3, 4. &c. 20. Lament. 1. 1.

m 1. Cor. 1. 7. Tit. 2. 13.

n Iam. 5. 16.

o Eccleſ. 7. 4. Philip. 1. 23. Reuel. 22. 20.

p Deut. 17.19. 20. Ioſh. 1 8. Pſal.1.2. Dan.9 2. q Nehem.9.38 2.Chro.34.31.

14. That we p reade ſomewh at daily of the holy Scriptures, for the further increaſe of our knowledge.

15. That wee q enter into couenant with the Lord to ſtriue against all ſinne, and eſpecially againſt the ſpeciall ſinnes and corruptions of our hearts and liues, wherein we haue moſt diſhonoured the Lord, and haue raiſed vp moſt guiltines to our owne conſciences, and that we carefully ſee our couenant bee kept and continued.

r 1.Pet.1.14. 2.Pet.2.20.21. 22. ſ Matth.18.8. 1.Theſ.5.22.

16. That wee r marke how ſinne dyeth and is weakened in vs, and that we turne not to our old ſinnes againe, but wiſely ſ auoide all occaſions to ſinne.

t Reuel.2.4. u Iam.1.19. w Iam.1.22. Rom.2.13. x Eccl.4.17.

17. That we t fall not from our firſt loue, but continue ſtill our affections to the liking of Gods word, and all the holy exerciſes of religion, u diligẽtly hearing it, and w faithfully practiſing the ſame in our liues and conuerſations: that wee x prepare our ſelues before we come, and meditate and conferre of that wee heare, either by our ſelues, or with other: and ſo marke our daily profiting in religion.

y Ephe.5.20. Pſal.116.12.13 & 118.15. z Phil 1.23. 2.Tim.4.7.8.

18. That we be often occupied in y meditating on Gods benefits and workes, and ſound forth his praiſes for the ſame.

19. That we z exerciſe our faith by taking comfort and delight in the great benefit of our redemption by Chriſt, and the fruition of Gods preſence, in his glorious and bleſſed kingdome.

20. Laſtly, that we make not theſe holy practiſes of repentance common in time, nor vſe them for courſe.

A Prayer framed according to this Catechiſme.

Miſsie.

ALmightie God and moſt mercifull father in Ieſus Chriſt, as thou haſt plainly ſet before vs our curſed eſtate, in the cleare glaſſe of thy heauenly word, ſo we beſeech thee to open our eyes to ſee it, and pierce our hearts to feele it, by the inward working of thy holy ſpirit. For wee O Lorde, are moſt vaine and vile creatures, iuſtly tainted with the rebellion of our firſt parents, conceiued in ſinne, bondſlaues of ſatan, neceſſarily, and yet willingly ſeruing diuers luſts, and committing innumerable ſins againſt thy Maieſtie,

Maieſtie, whereby we deſerue moſt iuſtly to endure all miſeries in this life, and to be tormented in hell for euer. But bleſſed bee thy name O Lord our God, who when there was no power in vs, no, not ſo much as any deſire or endeuor to get out of this wofull eſtate, haſt made vs ſee and feele, in what caſe wee were, and prouided a moſt ſoueraigne remedie for vs, euen thy deare and onely begotten Sonne, whome thou haſt freely offered vnto vs, not onely kindling in vs a deſire to enioy him, but enabling vs by a true and liuely faith, to lay hold vpon him, and to be partakers of all his benefits, to the ſaluation of our ſoules. And now O Lorde, that it hath pleaſed thee, by faith to ioyne vs to thy ſonne Ieſus Chriſt, and by thy ſpirit, to make vs members of his body: wee humbly beſeech thee, by the ſame ſpirite, to renewe vs daily according to thine owne image. Worke in our hearts a daily increaſe of true faith, and repentance, and in our liues a holy and comfortable change. O Lord enable vs in ſome good meaſure, to walke worthie of all thy mercies, and to ſerue thee, who haſt created and choſen vs, and thy Sonne, who hath redeemed vs from death, and made vs heires of glorie, and thy bleſſed ſpirit, who doth continually ſanctifie and keepe vs, with faith, feare, and zeale, in true holineſſe, and righteouſneſſe all the dayes of our life. Finally, ſeeing of thine infinite goodneſſe and mercie, thou haſt appoynted diuers excellent and holy meanes for the daily encreaſe of thy graces in vs, and for the confirming and quickning of vs in a Chriſtian conuerſation, we humbly beſeech thee, to grant al thoſe good meanes vnto vs, and to continue them amongſt vs, giuing vs grace to vſe them purely, conſtantly and zealouſly, to the glorie of thy name, profit of our brethren, and ſaluation of our ſoules, through Ieſus Chriſt, to whom with thee O Father, and the holy Ghoſt, be giuen all honor and glory for euer, Amen.

Deliuerance.

Pietie.

A thankeſgiuing before meate.

O My heauenly Father, I thank thee through Ieſus Chriſt for making theſe creatures to ſerue mee, and for giuing mee leaue to feede on them: now I humbly pray thee to giue mee grace moderately and ſoberly to vſe them, that my bodily health may bee ſtill

continued

continued to thy glorie, the good of others, and mine owne comfort in Christ Iesus, Amen.

A thanksgiuing after meate.

O Lord, feeling my bodie to be refreshed with meate and drink, and my minde also fitter to doe those things which thou requirest of me: let it now bee my meate to doe thy will, and those workes which belong to my dutie with all cheerefulnes and good conscience, that for these and all other thy mercies, my thankfulnesse in heart, word and deede, may bee acceptable in thy sight to the ende of my life, through Iesus Christ, to whom with thee and the holy Ghost be all honour, glorie, and thanksgiuing now and for euer, Amen.

A Prayer for the Morning.

O Lord God our heauenly father, wee thy poore and wretched creatures, giue thee most humble and heartie thanks for our quiet and safe sleepe, and for raising vs vp from the same. We beseech thee for Iesus Christes sake, to prosper vs this daye in our labour and trauell, that it may be to the discharging of our dutie in our vocations, principally to thy glorie, next to the profit of this Church and common-weale, and last of all to the benefite and content of our Maisters. Graunt deare Father, that we may cherefully and conscionably doe our businesse and labours, not as men-pleasers, but as seruing thee our God, knowing thee to bee the chiefe maister of vs, and that thou seest and beholdest vs with thy fatherly eyes, who hast promised reward to them that faithfully and truely walke in their vocation, and threatned euerlasting death and damnation to them that deceitfully and wickedly doe their workes and labours. We beseech thee O heauenly father, to giue vs the strength of thy spirit, that godly and gladly we may ouercome our labours, and that the tediousnesse of this irksome labour which thou for our sinnes hast powred vpon all mankinde, may seeme to vs delectable and sweete. Fulfill now O Lord these our requests, for thy sonne our Sauiours sake, in whose name wee pray as he himselfe hath taught vs. *Our Father, &c.*

A Prayer for the Euening.

MOſt mercifull God and tender Father, which beſides thine inеſtimable mercies declared and giuen vnto vs in the making of the world for our ſakes, in the redeeming of vs by the death of thy deare Sonne Ieſus Chriſt, in the calling of vs to the knowledge of thy bleſſed worde, in keeping of vs hitherto in thy holy Church, and in thy moſt gratious gouerning of vs, and all things hitherto for our ſingular wealth and commoditie, haſt alſo moſt fatherly cared for vs, and kept vs this day from all daungers both of ſoule and body, giuing vs health, foode, apparell, and all other things neceſſary for the comfort and ſuccour of this poore and miſerable life, which many other doe want: for theſe and all other thy good giftes and gracious benefites, which thou of thine owne goodnes onely and fatherly prouidence, haſt hitherto powred vpon vs, and doeſt preſently powre vpon vs and many other, we moſt humbly thanke thee and praiſe thy holy name, beſeeching thee, that as all things are now hidden by meanes of the darkeneſſe which thou haſt ſent ouer the earth, ſo thou wouldeſt vouchſafe to hide and burie all our ſinnes, which this day or at any time heretofore wee haue committed againſt thy holy commaundements: and as now we purpoſe to lay our bodies to reſt, ſo graunt the garde of thy good Angels to keepe the ſame this night and for euermore: and whenſoeuer our laſt ſleepe of death ſhall come, graunt that it may be in thee good Father, ſo that our bodies may reſt both temporally and eternally, to thy glorie and our ioy through Ieſus Chriſt our Lorde. So be it.

Pſalme 119. The firſt part.

1. BLeſſed are thoſe that are vndefiled in the way: and walke in the way of the Lord.

2 Bleſſed are they that keepe his teſtimonies: and ſeeke him with their whole heart.

3 For they which doe no wickednes: walke in his waies.

4 Thou haſt charged: that we ſhall diligently keepe thy commandements.

5 O that my waies were made ſo direct: that I might keepe thy ſtatutes.

6 So ſhall I not be confounded: while I haue reſpect vnto all thy commandements.

7 I will thanke thee with an vnfained heart: when I ſhall haue learned the iudgements of thy righteouſnes.

8 I will keepe thy Ceremonies: O forſake me not vtterly.

The ſecond part.

1 WHerewithall ſhall a young man clenſe his way? euen by ruling himſelfe after thy word.

2 With my whole heart haue I ſought thee: O let me not goe wrong out of thy commandements.

3 Thy words haue I hid within my heart: that I ſhould not ſinne againſt thee.

4 Bleſſed art thou (O Lord) O teach me thy ſtatutes.

5 With my lips haue I been telling of all the iudgements of thy mouth.

6 I haue had great delight in the way of thy teſtimonies: as in all manner of riches.

7 I will talke of thy commandements, and haue reſpect vnto thy waies.

8 My delight ſhall be in thy ſtatutes, and I will not forget thy word.

Prouerbs Chapter 4.

1 HEare, O yee children, the inſtruction of a father, and giue eare to learne vnderſtanding.

2 For I doe giue you a good doctrine: therefore forſake ye not my law.

3 For I was my fathers ſonne, tender and deare in the ſight of my mother.

4 When he taught me, and ſaid vnto me, Let thine heart hold faſt my words: keep my commaundements, and thou ſhalt liue.

5 Get wiſdome: get vnderſtanding: forget not, neither decline from the words of my mouth.

6 Forſake her not, and ſhe ſhall keepe thee: loue er, and ſhee ſhall preſerue thee.

7 Wiſedome is the beginning: get wiſedome therefore: and a-

boue

boue all thy poſſeſſion get vnderſtanding.

8 Exalt her,and ſhe ſhall exalt thee:ſhe ſhall bring thee to honor,if thou embrace her.

9 Shee ſhall giue a comely ornament vnto thine head, yea, ſhe ſhall giue thee a crowne of glory.

10 Heare my ſonne, and receiue my words, and the yeares of thy life ſhall be many.

11 I haue taught thee in the way of wiſdome,and led thee in the paths of righteouſnes.

12 When thou goeſt,thy gate ſhall not be ſtraight, and when thou runneſt thou ſhalt not fall.

13 Take hold of inſtruction, and leaue not: keepe her, for ſhe is thy life.

14 Enter not into the way of the wicked, and walke not in the way of euill men.

15 Auoyde it,and goe not by it:turne from it,and paſſe by.

16 For they cannot ſleepe,except they haue done euill,& their ſleepe departeth,except they cauſe ſome to fall.

17 For they eate the bread of wickednes, and drinke the wine of violence.

18 But the way of the righteous ſhineth as the light that ſhineth more and more vnto the perfite day.

19 The way of the wicked is as the darknes: they knowe not wherein they ſhall fall.

20 My ſonne,hearken vnto my words, incline thine eare vnto my ſayings.

21 Let them not depart from thine eyes,but keepe them in the middeſt of thine heart.

22 For they are life vnto thoſe that finde them,and health vnto all their fleſh.

23 Keepe thy heart with all diligence:for thereout cõmeth life.

24 Put away from thee a froward mouth, and put wicked lips farre from thee.

25 Let thine eyes beholde the right,and let thine ey-lids direct the way before thee.

26 Ponder the path of thy feete,and let all thy waies be ordered aright.

27 Turne not to the right hand, nor to the left, but remoue thy foote from euill.

The firſt Pſalme.

THe man is bleſt that hath not bent,
to wicked rede his eare:
Nor led his life as ſinners doe,
nor ſat in ſcorners chayre.
2 But in the law of God the Lord,
doth ſet his whole delight:
And in that law doth exerciſe
himſelfe both day and night.

3 He ſhall be like the tree that groweth,
faſt by the water ſide:
Which bringeth forth moſt pleaſant fruite
in her due time and tide.
4 Whoſe leafe ſhall neuer fade nor fall,
but flouriſh ſtill and ſtand:
Euen ſo all things ſhall proſper well,
that this man takes in hand.

5 So ſhall not the vngodly men,
they ſhall be nothing ſo:
But as the duſt which from the earth,
the windes driue to and fro.
6 Therefore ſhall not the wicked men,
in iudgement ſtand vpright:
Nor yet the ſinners with the iuſt,
ſhall come in place or ſight.

7 For why? the way of godly men,
vnto the Lord is knowne:
And eke the way of wicked men,
ſhall quite be ouerthrowne.

The 4. Pſalme.

O God that art my righteouſneſſe,
Lord heare me when I call:
Thou haſt ſet me at libertie,
when I was bound and thrall.
2 Haue mercie Lord therefore on me,
and grant me my requeſt:
For vnto thee vnceſſantly
to crie I will not reſt.

3 O mortall men how long will ye
my glorie thus deſpiſe?
Why wander ye in vanitie,
and follow after lyes?
4 Know ye that good and goodly men,
the Lord doth take and chuſe:
And when to him I make my plaint,
he doth me not refuſe.

5 Sinne not but ſtand in awe therefore,
examine well your heart:
And in your chamber quietly,
ſee you your ſelues conuert.
6 Offer to God the ſacrifice
of righteouſneſſe I ſay:
And looke that in the liuing Lord,
you put your truſt alway.

7 The greater ſort craue worldly goods,
and riches do embrace:
But Lord grant vs thy countenance,
thy fauour and thy grace.
8 For thou thereby ſhalt make my heart
more ioyfull and more glad,
Then they that of their corne and wine
full great increaſe haue had.

9 In peace therefore lie downe will I,
taking my reſt and ſleepe:
For thou onely wilt me O Lord
alone in ſafetie keepe.

The 50. Pſalme.

THe mightie God,
th'eternall hath thus ſpoke:
And all the world
he will call and prouoke:
Euen from the Eaſt,
and ſo foorth to the Weſt.
2 From toward Sion
which place him liketh beſt:
God will appeare
in beautie moſt excellent:
3 Our God will come
before that long time be ſpent.

Deuouring fire
ſhall goe before his face:
A great tempeſt
ſhall round about him trace.
4 Then ſhall he call
the earth and heauens bright:
To iudge his folke,
with equitie and right.
5 Saying go to,
and now my Saints aſſemble:
My peace they keepe,
their gifts do not diſſemble.

6 The heauens ſhall
declare his righteouſneſſe:
For God is iudge
of all things more or leſſe.

7 Heare my people,
for I will now reueale:
Liſt Iſrael,
I will thee nought conceale:
Thy God, thy God
am I, and will not blame thee:
8 For giuing not
all manner offrings to me.

9 I haue no need
to take of thee at all,
Goates of thy fold,
or calfe out of thy ſtall.
10 For all the beaſts
are mine within the woods:
On thouſand hils,
cattell are mine owne goods.
11 I know for mine,
all birds that are on mountaines:
All beaſts are mine,
which haunt the fields and fountaines.

The 51. Pſalme, the firſt part.

O Lord conſider my diſtreſſe,
and now with ſpeed ſome pitie take:
My ſinnes deface, my faults redreſſe,
good Lord for thy great mercies ſake.
2 Waſh me (O Lord) and make me cleane,
from this vniuſt and ſinfull act:
And purifie yet once againe,
my hainous crime and bloody fact.

3 Remorſe and ſorow doth conſtraine
me to acknowledge mine exceſſe:
My ſinnes alas do ſtill remaine
before my face without releaſe.

4 For thee alone I haue offended,
committing euill in thy ſight:
And if I were therefore condemned,
yet were thy iudgements iuſt and right.

5 It is too manifeſt alas,
that firſt I was conceiued in ſinne:
Yea of my mother ſo borne was,
and yet vile wretch remaine therein.
6 Alſo behold Lord thou doeſt loue
the inward truth of a pure heart:
Therefore thy wiſedome from aboue
thou haſt reuealed me to conuert.

7 If thou with Iſope purge this blot,
I ſhall be cleaner then the glaſſe:
And if thou waſh away my ſpot,
the ſnow in whiteneſſe ſhall I paſſe.
8 Therefore O Lord ſuch ioy me ſend,
that inwardly I may find grace:
And that my ſtrength may now amend,
which thou haſt ſwagde for my treſpaſſe.

9 Turne backe thy face and frowning ire,
for I haue felt enough thy hand:
And purge my ſinnes I thee deſire,
which do in number paſſe the ſand.
10 Make new my heart within my breſt,
and frame it to thy holy will:
Thy conſtant ſpirit in me let reſt,
which may theſe raging enemies kill.

The 67. Pſalme.

HAue mercie on vs Lord,
and graunt to vs thy grace:
To ſhew to vs do thou afford,
the brightnes of thy face.

2 That all the earth may know
the way to godly wealth:
And all the nations on a row
may ſee thy ſauing health.

3 Let all the world O God,
giue praiſe vnto thy name:
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
4 Throughout the world ſo wide,
let all reioyce with mirth:
For thou with trueth and right doeſt guide
the nations of the earth.

5 Let all the world O God,
giue praiſe vnto thy name:
O let the people all abroad,
extoll and laud the ſame.
6 Then ſhall the earth encreaſe,
great ſtore of fruit ſhall fall:
And then our God the God of peace,
ſhall bleſſe vs eke withall.

7 God ſhall vs bleſſe I ſay,
and then both farre and neare,
The folke throughout the earth alway,
of him ſhall ſtand in feare.

The 104. Pſalme, the firſt part.

MY Soule praiſe the Lord,
ſpeake good of his name:
O Lord our great God,
how doeſt thou appeare?
So paſsing in glorie,
that great is thy fame?
Honour and maieſtie
in thee ſhine moſt cleare.

With light as a robe,
thou haſt thee be clad,
Whereby all the earth
thy greatnes may ſee.
The Heauens in ſuch ſort,
thou alſo haſt ſpread,
That it to a curtaine,
compared may be.

3 His chamber beames lye
in the clowdes full ſure,
Which as his Chariots
are made him to beare:
And there with much ſwiftneſſe,
his courſe doth endure,
Vpon the wings riding
of winde in the ayre.
4 He maketh his ſpirits,
as Heralds to go,
And lightnings to ſerue,
we ſee alſo preſt:
His will to accompliſh,
they runne to and fro,
To ſaue or conſume things,
as ſeemeth him beſt.

5 He grounded the earth
ſo firmely and faſt,
That it once to moue,
none ſhall haue ſuch power.
6 The deepe a faire couering
for it made thou haſt:
Which by his owne nature,
the hils would deuoure.
7 But at thy rebuke,
the waters do fly,
And ſo giue due place,

thy

thy word to obey:
At thy voyce of thunder,
ſo fearefull they be,
That in their great raging,
they haſt ſoone away.

8 The mountaines full hye,
they then vp aſcend,
If thou do but ſpeake,
thy word they fulfill:
So likewiſe the vallyes,
moſt quickly deſcend,
Where thou them appoynteſt
remaine they do ſtill.
9 Their bounds thou haſt ſet,
how farre they ſhall run,
So as in their rage,
not that paſſe they can:
For God hath appoynted,
they ſhall not returne
The earth to deſtroy more,
which made was for man.

The 112. *Pſalme.*

THe man is bleſt that God doth feare,
And that his lawes doth loue indeed:
2 His ſeede on earth God will vpreare,
And bleſſe ſuch as from him proceed.
3 His houſe with good he will fulfill,
His righteouſneſſe endure ſhall ſtill.

4 Vnto the righteous doth ariſe,
In trouble ioy, in darknes light,
Compaſſion is in his eyes,
And mercie alwaies in his ſight:
5 Yea pitie moueth ſuch to lend,
He doth by iudgement things expend.

6 And ſurely ſuch ſhall neuer faile,
For in remembrance had is he.
7 No tydings ill can make him quaile,
Who in the Lord ſure hope doth ſee.
8 His heart is firme, his feare is paſt,
For he ſhall ſee his foes downe caſt.

9 He did well for the poore to prouide,
His righteouſneſſe ſhall ſtill remaine:
And his eſtate with praiſe abide,
Though that the wicked man diſdaine.
10 Yea gnaſh his teeth thereat ſhall he,
And ſo conſume his ſtate to ſee.

The 113. Pſalme.

YE children which doe ſerue the Lord,
Praiſe ye his name with one accord,
Yea bleſſed be alwayes his name.
3 Who from the riſing of the Sun,
Till it returne where it begun,
Is to be praiſed with great fame.
4 The Lord all people doth ſurmount,
As for his glorie we may count,
Aboue the heauens high to be.
5 With God the Lord who may compare,
Whoſe dwellings in the heauens are?
Of ſuch great power and force is he.

6 He doth abaſe himſelfe we know,
Things to behold both here below,
And alſo in heauen aboue.
7 The needy out of duſt to draw,
And eke the poore which helpe none ſaw,
His only mercie did him moue.
8 And ſo him ſet in high degree,
With Princes of great dignitie,
That rule his people with great fame.

9 The barren he doth make to beare,
And with great ioy her fruit to reare,
Therefore praiſe ye his holy name.

The 120. *Pſalme.*

IN trouble and in thrall,
Vnto the Lord I call,
And he doth me comfort.
2 Deliuer me I ſay,
From lyers lips alway,
And tongues of falſe report.

3 What vauntage or what thing,
Gets thou thus for to ſting,
Thou falſe and flattering lyer?
4 Thy tongue doth hurt I weene,
No leſſe then arrowes keene,
Of hote conſuming fire.

5 Alas too long I ſlack,
Within theſe tents ſo black,
Which Kedars are by name:
By whom the flock elect,
And all of Iſaacks ſect,
Are put to open ſhame.

6 With them that peace did hate,
I came a peace to make,
And ſet a quiet life:
7 But when my word was told,
Cauſeles I was controld,
By them that would haue ſtrife.

The 126. *Pſalme.*

WHen that the Lord
againe his Sion had forth brought,

From bondage great
and alſo ſeruitude extreame:
His workes was ſuch,
as did ſurmount mans heart and thought,
So that we were
much like to them that dreame:
Our mouthes were with
laughter filled then,
And eke our tongues
did ſhew vs ioyfull men.

2 The Heathen folke,
were forced then this to confeſſe,
How that the Lord
for them alſo great things had done.
3 But much more we,
and therefore can confeſſe no leſſe,
Wherefore to ioy
we haue good cauſe as we begun.
4 O Lord go forth,
thou canſt our bondage end:
As to deſerts
the flowing riuers ſend.

5 Full true it is
that they which ſow in teares indeed,
A time will come
when they ſhall reape in mirth and ioy:
6 They went and wept
in bearing of their precious ſeede:
For that their foes,
full oftentimes did them annoy.
But their returne
with ioy they ſhall ſure ſee:
Their ſheaues home bring,
and not impayred be.

The 148. Pſalme.

GIue laud vnto the Lord,
From heauen that is ſo hye:
Praiſe him indeed and word,
Aboue the ſtarrie skie.
2 And alſo yee,
His Angels all,
Armies royall,
Praiſe him with glee.

3 Praiſe him both Sunne and Moone,
Which are ſo cleere and bright:
The ſame of you be done,
Ye gliſtring ſtars of light.
4 And eke no leſſe
Ye heauens faire,
And clowdes of the aire,
His laud expreſſe.

5 For at his word they were
All formed as we ſee:
At his voyce did appeare
All things in their degree.
6 Which he ſet faſt,
To them he made
A law and trade,
For aye to laſt.

The Schoole-maiſter to his Scholers.

MY child and ſcholer, take good heed,
vnto the words which here are ſet:
And ſee you do accordingly,
or els be ſure you ſhall be beat.

Firſt, I commaund thee God to ſerue,
then to thy parents dutie yeeld:

Vnto

Vnto all men be curteous,
and mannerly in towne and field.

Your cloathes vnbuttoned do not vſe,
let not your hoſe vngartered be:
Haue handkerchiefe in readines,
waſh hands and face, or ſee not me.

Loſe not your bookes, inkhorne nor pen,
nor girdle, garters, hat nor band:
Let ſhoes be tied, pin ſhirtband cloſe,
keepe well your poynts at any hand.

If broken hoſed or ſhooed you goe,
or ſlouenly in your array:
Without a girdle, or vntruſt,
then you and I muſt make a fray.

If that you crie, or talke aloud,
or bookes do rend, or ſtrike with knife,
Or laugh, or play vnlawfully,
then you and I muſt be at ſtrife.

If that you curſe, miſcall, or ſweare,
if that you pick, filch, ſteale or lie:
If you forget a ſcholers part,
then muſt you ſure your poynts vntie.

If to the ſchoole you do not goe,
when time doth call you to the ſame:
Or if you loyter in the ſtreetes,
when we do meet, then look for blame.

Wherefore (my child) behaue thy ſelfe
ſo decently at all aſſaies,
That thou maiſt purchaſe parents loue,
and eke obtaine thy maiſters praiſe.

The firſt part of Arithmeticke called Numeration.

ALl nombers are made by the diuerſe placing of theſe nine Figures. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. and this circle (o)called a cypher. Now looke howe many of theſe ſtande together, in ſo many ſeuerall places they muſt needs ſtand. But marke that thou call that which is next the right hand, the firſt place, and ſo goe (as it were) backeward, calling the next vnto him, toward the left hand, the ſecond place, the next, the third place. And ſo forth, as farre as thou wilt. Secondly, the further any Figure ſtandeth from the firſt place, the greater he is: euery following place being greater by tenne times, then that next before, as (5) in the firſt place is but fiue, but in the ſeconde place, tenne times fiue, that is, fiue times tenne, which is fiftie. In the third place, fiue hũdreth. In the fourth place, fiue thouſand. And in the fift place, fifty thouſand. And ſo thou mayeſt proceed. As for example: this nomber thus placed: 1596. beeing this preſent yeere from the birth of Chriſt, is one thouſand, fiue hundreth, ninetie, ſix. And this nomber 5524. being this preſent yeere from the Creation (though otherwiſe commonly taken) is fiue thouſande, fiue hundreth, twenty foure. But my booke growing greater then I purpoſed: pardon me (I pray thee) though I breake off this matter, ſooner then (peraduenture thou mayeſt thinke) I promiſed.

Directions to the Ignorant.

FOr thy better vnderſtanding this briefe *Chronologie* following, I thought expedient to aduertiſe thee thus much. Thou muſt firſt be perfect in the nombers aboue, ſo farre as concerneth the fourth place. Then marke how I haue diuided the yeares of the world into fiue parts, called fiue *periods*, which I for plainneſſe ſake ſticke not to call Chapters, therefore I beginne mine accompt fiue times, beſt anſwering (as I thinke) thy demaunds, when ſuch one liued, or ſuch a thing done: for thou commonly moueſt thy queſtion one of theſe fiue wayes, eyther how long was it after the Creation? or howe long after the Floud? howe long after the de-

parture out of *Ægypt* and the Lawe giuen? How long before Chriſt? or how long after Chriſt? as thou thinkeſt it neareſt one of theſe times. If then thou findeſt the name thou ſeekeſt, and the yeare ſet by it, looke vpward from thence to the beginning of that Chapter, and thou ſhalt ſee how long that thing thou ſeekeſt, was from the time mentioned in the Title of that Chapter. Further I haue ſet it downe (as thou ſeeſt) in a diuerſe letter, according to the diuerſitie of the matter. If then thou ſeekeſt for any thing proper to the Bible, or eccleſiaſticall ſtory, ſeeke it in the *Romaine* & *Italica* letters: which thou vſeſt to call the *Latine* letter, and paſſe ouer theſe in the *Engliſh* letter, for they concerne not thy purpoſe. Againe, if thou be a Grammar Scholer, or other that wouldeſt find ſome thing onely concerning any prophane Authour, ſeeke onely in the *Engliſh* letter, paſſing ouer the other. And becauſe I deſire breuitie, I haue omitted the Kings of *Iſrael*, *Ægypt*, *Aſſyria*, &c. & the Prophets which wrote not, whoſe times thou mayſt eaſily finde, by conference with the *Iudges*, and Kinges of *Iudah*. And note that (*y*) alone ſtanding by any nomber, ſignifieth (*yeare*). Finally my firſt purpoſe in making it, was for thy ſake that learneſt reading. Therefore reade them ſo often, vntill thou canſt runne them ouer as faſt as any other *Engliſh*.

Chap. 1.
After the Creation.

yeare.	
	God hauing made the world and created Adam & Heuah. *Their poſteritie was borne in theſe yeers after as followeth.*
130.	Sheth.
235.	Enoſh.
325.	Kenan.
395.	Mahaliel.
460.	Iared.
222.	Enoch.
687.	Methuſhalah.
874.	Lamech.
1056.	Noah.
1556.	Iaphet.
1558.	Shem.
1656.	*The vniuerſall Flood after which followeth the generation of* Shem.

Chap. 2.
After the Flood.

yeare.	
2.	Arpachſhad.
37.	Shelah.
67.	Eber.
101.	Peleg.

yeere.
101. Peleg.
101. *Tower of Babel built.*
131. Reu.
163. Serug.
192. Nahor.
222. Terah.
292. Haran.
352. Abraham.
436. Ishmael.
452. Sodom *destroyed.*
452. Isaac.
512. Iacob.
587. Ruben.
588. Simeon.
589. Leui.
599. Iudah.
600. Dan.
601. Naphtali.
601. Asher.
602. Issachar.
602. Gad.
602. Zebulon.
604. Ioseph.
619. Beniamin.
These 12. were the Sonnes of Iacob *called the* 12. Patriarches, *of whom came the* 12. Tribes *of* Israel.
Minerua.
629. Phares.
642. Hezron.
643. Iacob *went into* Aegypt, *where they were* 215. *yeere.*
Hercules Lyb.
Aram.
Prometheus.

yeere.
Atlas.
Aminadab.
778. Aaron.
781. Moses.
Iob.
Naasson.
Salmon.
858. Moses *deliuered the childrē of Israel out of* Aegipt, *then was the law giuen.*

CHAP. 3.
After the law giuen.

Phaeton *burnt.*
40. Iosua *brought the people out of the wilderneſſe into the land of* Canaan, *and reigned* 18. *yeares.*
48. Iubilies *began.*
58. Othoniel *iudged* Israel 40. *yeares, whereof* Chushan *the* Aramite *oppreſſed them* 8. *yeares.*
Radamanthus.
80. Boaz *of* Rahab.
98. Ehud *and* Shamgar *iudged* 80. *yeare, whereof* Eglon *the* Moabite *oppreſſed* 18. *y.*
Tros ruled in Dardania and called it Troy.
Pegasus.
Orpheus.
178. Debora *and* Baruk *iudged* 40. *y. whereof* Iabin *and* Sisera *oppreſſed* 20. *y.*

 198. Obed.

yeere.	CHAP. 4. Before Christ.
198. Obed *borne of* Ruth.	
318. Gedeon *iudged* 40.*y.* *whereof the* Midianites *oppressed* 7.*y.*	
Theseus.	
358. Abimelech. 3.*y.*	
361. Tholay. 23.*y.*	
384. Iair *iudged* 22. *y.* *whereof the* Ammonites *and the* Philistims *oppressed* 18.*y.*	
Amazones battel against Thebes.	
306. Iephte. 6.*y.*	
306. Iesse *father of* Dauid *by* Obed.	
311. Ibzan *iudged* 7.*y.*	
318. Elon 10.*y.*	
Troy destroyed.	
329. Abdon *the* Piranothite. 8.*y.*	
336. Samson 20 *y.* *In the time of these* 6. *Iudges the* Philistims *oppressed.*	
356. Ely *the Priest.* 40.*y.*	
397. Samuel *and* Saul. 40.*y.*	
432. Brutus came into England, if the storie bee true.	
437. Dauid *reigned* 40.*y.* Nathan, Asaph, Heman, *and* Ieduthun *Prophets.*	
477. Salomon *reigned* 40.*y.* & 481. *in his fourth yere built the Temple before the birth of Christ about* 936.*y.*	
	yeere.
	936. *Temple built.*
	900. Hesiod.
	899. Rehoboam *reigned over* Iudah 17.*y.*
	882. Abijam. 3.*y.*
	879. Asa. 41.*y.*
	838. Iehoshaphat. 25.*y.*
	813. Iehoram. 8.*y.*
	305. Ahaziah. 1.*y.*
	804. Athaliah. 6 *y.*
	798. Ioash. 40.*y.*
	758. Amaziah. 29.*y.* Ionah *propheseth.*
	743. Rome built by Romulus vpon 4. hils, which are Palatinus, Capitolinus, Erquilinus, Auentinus, & after enlarged by Seruius Tullus within the walles with other three hils, Coelius, Viminalis and Quirinalis.
	729. *Kingdome of* Iudah *voyd* 11.*y.*
	725. Sardanapalus.
	718. Azariah. 52.*y.* *Kingdome of* Israel *voyde* 22.*y.*
	700. Numa Pompilius the 2. Romane King.
	685. Lycurgus the Lacedemonian.

lool,

yeare.

Ioel, Hoſea, Amos, *and* Iſaiah *propheſie.*

Tullus Hoſtilius the 3. Romane King.

677. Iotham *ouer* Iudah. 15.*y.*
Michaiah *alſo propheſieth.*

662. Ahaz. 16.*y.*

646. Ezechiah. 29.*y.*

628. Salmanaſar *carried the* 10. *tribes of* Iſrael *captiue to* Babel, *from whence they neuer returned. And here the race of the Kings of* Iſrael *ceaſed.*
Merodachbaladan *began to bring the Empire from* Aſſhur *to* Babel.

628. **Simonides.**
Ariſtorenes.
Ancus Martius ý 4. Romane King.
Archilocus: Zaleucus: Homer: Phalaris.

617. Manaſſeh. 55.*y.*
Ieremiah *propheſieth.*

610. **Sappho: Pilo: Steſicorus: Epimenides.**

564. Nebuchadnezzar.

562. Amon. 2.*y.*

560. Ioſiah. 31.*y.*
Zephaniah *and* Habakuk *propheſieth.*

529. Iehoakim 11.*y.*

526. *Captiuitie, wherein* Nebuchadnezzar *carried captiues* Daniel, *and many other into* Babylon, *began the* 3.*y. of* Iehoakim.
Ieremiah *continueth his propheſie in* Iudah.
Daniel *propheſieth in* Babel.

518. Zedekiah. 11.*y.*
Ezekiel *propheſieth.*

507. Ieruſalem *deſtroyed, and* Ieremiah *with the remnant of* Iudah, *carried into* AEgypt, *where* Ieremiah *propheſieth.*
Ezekiel *continueth his propheſie in* Babel.

501. **Conſuls 2. yearely began in Rome.**

495. **Horatius Cocles.**

494. Salathiel.

493. **Dictators in Rome.**

487. **Tribunes of the people began in Rome.**

468. Zerobabel.

466. **Pythagoras: Pindarus: Democratus: Creſus: Heraclitus: Eſop: Solon: Thales: 7. Wiſe men: Piſiſtratus.**

456. Darius *and* Cyrus *his ſon wan* Babylon *from* Baltha-zar: *began the Empire of the* Perſians, *& gaue leaue for the Iewes to returne and build the temple.*

454. *Temple began to be buile.*
The hiſtorie of Ezra.

yeare.

Artahshashte *called of prophane writers* Cambyses, *reigned with* Cyrus *his father.*

The historie of Ester.

Ahashuerosh *called* Darius Histaspis, *diuorced* Vastie,

440. *maried* Ester: *hanged* Haman, *and aduanced* Mordecai.

438. Tribuni Militum.

425. Darius *of* Persia *called also* Artaxshast, *and of prophane writers* Darius Longimanus *reigned* 36. *y.*

Haggai *propheseth.*

Zachariah *propheseth.*

423. Malachi *the last Prophet.*

405. Nehemiah *his storie. who builded the wals of* Ierusalē.

397 Battell Peloponnesiack for 27. y. till ỹ Lacedemonias ouercam Athēs.

386. Rome taken by Gallus a Britaine.

382. Themistocles. Aristides Aeschilus. Sophocles. Pericles. Empedocles Hippocrates. Parmenides. Aristarchus. Euripides. Herodotus. Aristobulus. Socrates. Alcibiades. Diogenes. Plato. Xenophon. Agesilaus.

363. Philip of Macedonia cōquered all Grecia, after

yeere.

the Thebanes had subdued ỹ Lacedemonians.

351. Marcus Curtius. Manlius Torquatus.

350. Aristoteles. Demosthenes. Epicurus. Epimanondas. Theophrastus. Menander. Zenocrates.

344. Battell with the Samnites at Rome continued 49. *y.*

332. Alexander *the great conquered* Persia, *he entreated the Iewes honorably, and reigned 12. yeeres.*

Now was the Empire of the Grecians *great, which after the death of* Alexander *was deuided vnto his 4 Captains whereof* Syria & Egypt *cōtinued vntill the Empire of the Romaines, and alwayes vexed the* Iewes.

Now beginneth the Storie of the Maccabees.

301. *Two* Decii *in* Rome.

300. Zeno *authour of the* Stoickes. Aratus. Demetrius. Phalerius.

288. Ptolemy Philadelphus *caused 70. interpreters to translate the Law into* Greeke.

283. Hetruria yeelded to Rome wholly.

272. Regulus. Polybius. Cleanthes.

297. Battell

yeere.

267. Battell of Carthage and Rome, 22. y.
241. Battell Affrican with Numidia.
237. Iesus Sirach.
236. Nevius. Plautus
224. Antiochus magnus.
219. Second Battell of Carthage, because that Hannibal had recouered Spaine from Rome.
131. The thirde Battell of Carthage: which was in 3. yeeres vtterly destroyed by Scipio Junior.
129. Pharisees, Sadducees, *and* Essees *began their Sectes.*
89. Ciuill warre in Rome 8. yeers betweene Marius & Sylla, because Sylla being younger was chosen Captaine into Asia to the Battell Mithridatike
78. Tigranes King of Armenia.
65. Cato Uticensis. Sallustius.
57. Cicero Consul.
52. Britaine entred vpon by Julius Cesar.
47. Julius Cesar reigned Emperour 5. yeares.
45. Virgil. Horace. Liui. Ouid. Cornelius Nepos.
42. Octauius Augustus *Emperour 56. yeers.*

yeere.

34. Herod *the great made King of* Iurie: *after whose death, his 4. sonnes were cõfirmed in his kingdome, and called* Tetrarches.
See Luke 3. 1.
Temple againe sumptuously builded by Herod.
Christ borne in the 42. yeer of Augustus, *from which beginneth our vsuall accompt.*

Chap. 5.
After the birth of Christ.

16. Tiberius *Emperour after the birth of Christ 16. yeer.*
33. Christ *crucified.*
33. Steuen *stoned.*
34. Paul *conuerted.*
42. Herod Agrippa *President in* Iury, *he beheaded* Iames.
42. Matthew *wrote his Gospel.*
44. Iames *beheaded.*
44. Marke *preached in* Egypt
46. Luke *wrote.*
50. Epistle *to the* Galathians *written from* Antioch.
53. Epistle *to the* Thessal. *from* Athens.
54. Philip martyred.
55. 1. Epistle *to* Corint. *from* Ephesus.
55. 1. *to* Timothie *from* Troas.
55. *To* Titus *from* Troas.

55. 2. *To*

yeere.

55. 2. *To* Corint. *frō* Philippie.
55. Peters 1 *Epiſtle.*
56. Peters 2. *Epiſtle.*
56. *To the* Rom. *from* Corinth.
57. Claudius Nero *perſecutor.*
59. Epiſtles *to the* Philip. Epheſ. Coloſ. Philemon. *from* Rome.
61. Actes *by* Luke *nowe* (*as is thought.*)
63. Iames *throwne downe from a Pinacle.*
69. 2. Epiſtle *to* Timothie.
69. Paul *martyred at* Rome.
73. Ieruſalem *deſtroyed by* Veſpaſian *and* Titus.
76. Ignatius *Biſhop of* Antioch.
83. Domitian *Emperour.*
85. Nicholaitan *Heretickes.*
90. **Cornelius Tacitus. Sueton. Aulus Gellius. Plutarch. Quintilian. Iuuenal. Appian. Apuleius.**
93. Iohn *baniſhed to* Pathmos, *where (as is thought) hee wrote his Goſpel & the Reuelation.*

yeere.

97. Iohn *returned from* Pathmos *to* Epheſus.
100. Iohn *dyed.*
114. Plinie *writeth for the Chriſtians.*
133. Galene.
170. Iuſtinus *dyed a martyr.*
180. Ireneus *of* Lions.
187. England *receiueth the Goſpel.*
202. Clemens Alexandrinus.
210. Tertullian.
216. Origen.
249. Cyprian.
289. Conſtantine *raigned in England.*
307. Euſebius.
333. Athanaſius.
347. Hillarie.
347. Gregorie Nazianzene.
371. Ambroſe *B. of* Millaine.
375. Hieronimus.
409. Chryſoſtome.
409. Auguſtine.
414. Theodoret.
500. Gothes *conquered* Italy, *then increaſed Barbariſme and Papiſtrie.*

Directions for the vnskilfull.

IF thou haſt not been acquainted with ſuch a table as this following, and deſireſt to make vſe of it, thou muſt get the Alphabet, that is, the order of the letters as they ſtand, without Booke perfectly: to know where euery letter ſtandeth, as (*b*) neere the beginning

ginning, (*m*) about the middeſt, and (*v*) toward the end. Therefore if the word thou wouldeſt finde, begin with (*a*) looke in the beginning of the Table, if with (*t*) looke toward the end: Againe, if thy worde beginne with (*ba*) looke in the beginning of the letter (*b*) but if with (*bu*) looke toward the end of that letter, and if thou obſerueſt the ſame for the third and fourth letters, thou ſhalt finde thy word preſently. Secondly, thou muſt know the cauſe of the difference of the letter, al written with the Romain, as in (abba) are words taken from the Latine or other learned languages, theſe with the Italike letter as (*abandon*) are French words made Engliſh: thoſe with the Engliſh letter, are meerely Engliſh, or from ſome other vulgar tongue. The word adioyned vnto it is euer in Engliſh, and is the interpreter of it in a more familiar Engliſh word. But thoſe that haue no word expounding them, are ſet down to let thee ſee their true writing, where I thought thou n..ghteſt otherwiſe erre. And vnderſtand further, that all words, that haue in them (*y*), or (*ph*) together, or begin with (*chr*) (where (*h*) is neuer pronounced) or end in (*iſme*) are all Greeke words, as *hypocrite. philoſophie. Chriſt. Baptiſme.* But where I ſay they are *Greeke*, I meane, with ſome difference of termination, for they were brought from *Greece* vnto vs through *Rome*, there they were newly ſtamped, and when they came vnto vs, we coyned them after our faſhion, as Chriſt is in Latine *Chriſtus*, in Greeke *Chriſtos*. So *Baptiſme* is in Latine *Baptiſmus*, in Greeke *Baptiſmos*. The like you muſt obſerue for the Latine words, as thoſe that we haue ending in (*ion*) the Latine haue in (*io*) *Creation remiſſion*, in Latine is *Creatio, remiſſio*. But touching the French, we haue ſome of thē with difference, and ſome without, and thus thou ſhalt diſcerne them. Thoſe with difference are marked with this ſtarre (*) as *accompliſh* in French is (*accomplir*) and therefore you ſhall finde by it this marke (*): the other haue none. Sometime I referre thee from one word to another, as thus at this word (*brigantine*) ſee *barke*, then thoſe two be of one ſignification. and ſo ſhalt thou alſo learne varietie of words. When a word hath two ſignifications, if one be well knowne, I omit that, as to *barke* as a dogge is well knowne, but a *barke* that is a little Shippe, is not ſo familiar, therefore I put downe that. If I ſhoulde put downe all deriuatiues, it

would be ouer long: therefore I hope the diligent Scholer will soone learne by practise from the primitiue or originall, I haue therefore set downe some fewe of the hardest, yet some rules for them thou shalt find in the end. There are many moe from Latine and French, but being well knowne, I omit them.

Abandon cast away.
abba father.
abbesse abbatesse, mistresse of a Nunnerie.
abbreuiat shorten.
abbridge see abbreuiat.
abbut. to lie vnto.
abecedarie the order of the letters, or he that vseth them.
abet. to mainteine.
abhominable.
abhorre.
abiect base.
abiure renounce.
abolish make void.
k. standeth for a kind of. *abricot.* k. fruit.
abroad.
abrogate see abolish.
absolue finish.
absolute perfect.
absolution forgiuenesse.
abstinence refraining.
abstract see abbreuiat.
absurd foolish.
accent tune.
accept take liking.
accesse free comming to
accessarie partaker.
accident befall.
accommodate to fitte to.
*accomplish** finish.
*accompt** to recken.
accord agreement.
accurate cunning.
accrew grow.
*acertaine** make sure.
achieue see accomplish.
acorne.
actiue nimble.
actuall in act.
acute wittie.
addict giuen to
adiew farewell.
addresse prepare or direct.
adiacent lying to
*adiourn** deferre.
adjure make to sweare.
administer gouerne or serue.
admire maruaile at.
admiral chiefe by Sea.
admission receiuing.
adopt take for his child.
adore worshippe.
adorne beautifie.
aduerse contrarie.
aduertise giue knowledge.
adulation flatterie.
adulterate counterfait.
aduocate attournie.
aduouson patronage.
adustion burning.
affable readie and courteous

in ſpeach.
affect earneſt deſire.
affinitie kinne by marriage,
affirmatiue auouching.
affiance truſt.
affianced betrothed.
agent doer.
aggrauat make grieuous.
agilitie nimblenes.
agonie g. heauie paſſion.
alacritie cheerefulnes.
alarum a ſound to ẏ Battell.
alien a ſtranger.
alienation eſtranging.
alight.
*alledge** bring proofe.
alliance kindred or league.
alluſion pointing to.
allude to poynt to.
aliment nourifhment.
alines.
almightie.
alphabet g. order of letters.
altercation debate.
allegorie g. ſimilitude.
allegiance obedience.
altitude height.
allegation alledging.
*ambaſſadour** meſſenger.
ambiguous doubtfull.
ambition deſire of honour.
ambuſhment priuie traine.
amorous full of loue.
amplifie enlarge.
anatomie g. cutting vp.
anathema g. accurſed.
andiron.

anguiſh griefe.
anchor.
animate encourage.
annuall yeerely.
animaduerſion noting.
antichriſt againſt Chriſt.
antidate a fore-date.
anticipation preuenting.
angle corner.
anticke diſguiſed.
annihilate make void.
anceſtour.
annullitie ſee annihilate.
aphoriſme generall rule.
apoſtate g. a backeſlider.
apoſtocie falling away.
amen ſo be it.
apoſtle g. ſee ambaſſadour.
apologie g. defence.
apocalypſe reuelation.
alpha g. ẏ firſt Gréeke letter.
*apothecarie.**
apocrypha not of authoritie.
apparant in ſight.
appeach accurſe.
appeale to ſeeke to a higher Judge.
appertaine belong.
appertinent, appurtenance } belonging.
appetite deſire to eate
application applying to.
appoſe aſke queſtion.
appoſition appoſing.
approbation allowance.
approue allow.
*approch** come nigh.

g. or gr. ſtandeth for Greeke.

appropriat make his owne.
apt fitte.
arbiter. } Umpier.
arbitratour. }
arbitrement iudgement.
arch. gr. chiefe.
arch-angell gr. chiefe angell.
arch-bishop chiefe Bishop.
architect chiefe builder.
argent siluer.
argue to reason.
Arithmeticke gr. Arte of nõbring.
arke Shippe.
armorie house of armour.
arraigne
*arriue** come to land.
arrerages debt vnpaid.
artificer handicrafts man.
artificiall workmanlike.
articulate ioynted.
ascend goe vp.
*ascertaine** assure.
assent agrément.
ascent a going vp.
ascribe giue to
askew aside.
aspect looking vpon.
aspire climbe vp.
asperat rough.
aspiration breathing.
assaie proue.
*assaile** set vpon.
*assault** see assaile.
assentation flatterie.
assertion affirming.
assiduitie continuance.
asseueratiõ earnest affirming
assigne appoint.
assignation appointment.
assises.
assistance helpe.
associat accompanie.
astrictiue } binding.
astringent }
astronomie. gr. } knowledg
astrologie. } of the starrs
atheist g. without god.
atheisme the opinion of the Atheist.
attach seaze vpon.
attaint conuict of crime.
attainder a conuiction.
*attempt** set vpon.
attentiue heedy.
attribute giue to.
auarice coueteousnes.
audacious bould.
audience hearing.
auditor hearer or officer of accompts.
audible easie to be heard.
*auerre** auouch.
augment to increase.
auouch affirme with earnestnes.
authenticall gr. of authoritie.
axiome certaine principle.
autumne the harnest.
ballance a paper of skales.
bailiffe
bankerupt bankerout.
banquet
baptist & baptiser.
baptisme.

baptiſme.
barbarian a rude perſon.
barbariſme barbarouſnes.
*barke** ſmall ſhippe.
barretter a contētious perſō.
barrefter allowed togiue counſell
*barter** to bargaine.
battrie beating.
baulme
beatitude bleſſednes.
begutle.
beneficiall profitable.
beneuolence goodwill.
benigne fauorable.
benignitie bountie.
bereft depriued.
beſiege.
biere to carry a dead corps.
biſhope ouerſeer.
*blanch** to make white.
blaſpheme g. ſpeake ill of God.
bloud.
boare.
beaſt.
boat.
bough.
bought.
bonnet cap.
bracelet.
bracer.
breeſe.
brigandine coate of defence.
brigantine ſee barke.
*brandiſh** to ſhake a ſword.
broad.
broath.
brothel, keeper of abuſe of baudery.
bruiſe.
bruit.
buggerie coniunction with one of the ſame kind.
burgeſs a head man of a towne
build.
calliditie craftines.
capacitie conceipt or receipt.
cancell to vndoe.
canon g. law.
canoniſe make a ſaint.
capitall deadly or great.
capable containing.
capitulat.
captious catching.
captiue priſoner.
captiuate make ſubiect.
carbuncle *k*, diſeaſe or ſtone.
carnalitie fleſhlines.
caſualitie chaunce.
caſtigation chaſtiſment.
cathedrall gr. church: chiefe in the diocelle.
catholike g. vniuerſall.
cauldron.
caution warning.
celebrate make famous.
celeſtiall heauenly.
catalogue gr. bedroule.
celeritie ſwiftnes.
cenſor corrector.
cenſure correction.
centurion captaine.

ceaſe
cement
centre middeſt.
ceremonie.
certaine.
certifie.
ceruſe. white leade.
ceſtern.
character g. the faſhion of a letter.
chaunt ſ. ſing.
champion wild field.
chambering lightnes.
charter a graunt confirmed.
chamberlaine,
chariot Princes coach.
chauncerie.
chenalrie knighthoode.
chiefe.
cherubin order of Angels.
chirograph gr. hand-writting.
chriſt gr. annointed.
chirurgeon gr. ſurgeon.
choller gr. a humor cauſing anger.
chronicler gr. } hiſtorie
chronographer gr. } writer.
chronologie gr. ſtory of times.
church, faithfull people.
chryſtall gr. *k.* glaſſe.
cider, drinke made of apples.
cinamon.
circle.
circuit.
cittren.
citie.
citizen.
circumciſe to cut the priuie ſkin.
circumference round circuit.
circumſpect heady.
circumlocution circumſtance of ſpæch.
circumuent preuent.
ciuet.
ciuil.
clamorous ready to ſpeake ill.
clemencie gentlenes.
client he that is defended.
cocatrice *k.* beaſt.
collect gather.
colleague companion.
collation recitall.
coadiutor helper.
cogitation thought.
colluſion deceite.
columne one ſide of a page deuided.
comedy *k.* ſtage-playe.
commencement a beginning.
comet gr. a blaſing ſtar.
commẽtarie erpoſition.
commodious profitable.
commotion rebellion.
communicate made partaker.
communion felowſhip.
compact ioyned together.
compendious ſhort.
competitor hée that ſtandeth with me for an office.
compile gather and make.
complexion.
complices colleagues.
compoſe make.

compoſition

compoſition agrèement.
comprehend conteine.
compriſe ſée comprehend.
concoct to digeſt meate.
concord agrée.
concordance agrèement.
competent conuerient.
compromit, to make agrée.
concauitie hollownes.
compulſion force.
conceale.
conception conceiuing in the wombe.
concupiſence deſire.
concurre agrée together.
condiſcend agrée vnto.
condigne worthie.
conduct guiding.
confection compounding.
confederate ſée compact.
conferre talke together.
conferrence communication.
cofidence truſt.
confirme eſtabliſh.
confiſcate forfiture of goods.
conflict battaile.
confound ouerthrow.
congeale harden.
congeſtion a heaping vp.
congregate gather together.
congruitie ſée concord.
coniunction ioyning together
coniecture geſſe.
conſent agrèement.
conſcent harmonie.
conſequence following.
conſerue kéepe.
conſecrate make holy.
conſequent following.
conſiſt ſtand.
conſolation comfort.
conſiſtorie place of ciuil iudgement.
conſort ſée conſent.
conſpire agrée together for ill.
conſtrue expoune.
conſult take counſaile.
contagious that corrupteth.
contemplation meditation.
continent modeſt abſteining.
contract make ſhort.
contradiction gainſaying.
contribute beſtow.
contrite ſorrowfull.
contrition ſorrow.
conuert tourne.
conuict proued guiltie.
conuent bring before.
conuerſe companie with.
conuocation calling together.
conuulſion a ſhrinking vp.
copartener fellow.
copious plentifull.
corps dead bodie.
corporall bodilie.
corraſiue. fretting
correſpondent anſwerable.
corrigible eaſilie corrected.
coroborate ſtrengthen.
couert hidden place.
coſtiue, bound in the bodie.
coſmographie gr. deſcription of the world.

counterpoiſe

counterpoise make leuell.
countermand command contrarie.
compunction pricking.
cophin g. basket or corps chest.
creede the beleefe.
credence beleefe.
credulous easie to beleeue.
criminous faultie.
crucifie fasten to a crosse.
crocodile k. beast.
culpable blame worthie.
cubite a foote and halfe.
cupboard.
cursorilie running fast ouer
cymball an instrument.
clyster or glyster.
cypresse
Deacon g. prouider for the poore.
debilitie weakues.
deafe that cannot heare.
domage * losse.
decent comlie.
decline fall away.
decision cutting away.
decorum comlines.
decipher describe.
dedication a deuoting.
deduct take out.
defect want.
deflower dishonest.
defraude deceiue.
deformed ill shapen.
define shew what it is.
degenerate be vnlike his ancestors.
dehort moue from.
deitie godhead.
deifie make like god.
delectation delight.
delicate daintie.
delude deceiue.
deluge great flood.
deluſion mockerie.
demonstrate shew plainely.
denison free man.
denounce declare sentence against.
depend hang vpon.
deportation carying away.
depose put from.
depriue see depose.
depute accompte.
deride mocke.
deriue fetch from.
deriuation taken from another.
derogate see detract.
describe set forth.
descend go downe.
desert wildernes.
desist leaue of.
detest hate greatlie.
detect bewray.
detract take from.
detriment losse.
detrude thrust from.
deuote giuen vnto.
dexterity aptnes.
diabolicall deuellish.
diademe crowne.
diet manner of foode.

dialogue

dialogue g. conference.
defame.
difficult hard,
diocesse g. iurisdiction.
diocesan that hath iurisdictiõ
digest bring in order, see concoct.
dignitie worthinesse.
digresse turne from.
dilate enlarge.
direct guide.
diminution lessening.
*disburse** lay out money.
discend see descend.
disciple scholer.
discipline instruction.
dissent disagrée.
discerne see.
disclose, discouerie.
discord disagrèement.
discusse see dilate.
disioyne vnioyne.
disfranchis take away freedõ.
dismisse let passe.
disloiall disobedient.
disparagement inequalitie of birth.
dispense set frée.
disperse spread abroad.
dispeople to vnpeople a place.
discent from our ancestours.
dissimilitude vnlikelines.
dissolue vnlose.
dissolute careles.
dissonant disagreeing.
distinguish put difference.
dice.
disable, make vnable.
disabilitie vablenes.
disanul, make void.
disputable questionable or doubtfull.
diffame.
discomfit put to flight.
discomfiture a putting to flight.
discipher lay open.
disgestion bringing into order.
digression departing from the matter.
difficultie hardnes.
diffamation a slaundering.
direction ordering.
dissimulation dissembling.
dimension measuring.
discourse.
dismember part one péece from another.
disposition naturall inclination, or setting in order.
dissipation scattering.
dissolution breaking.
distillation distilling or dropping downe.
distinct differing.
distinction a making of difference.
diuulgate make common.
dispoyle take away by violence.
display spread abroad.

distracted troubled in minde.
distribution diuision.
disturbe disquiet.
dissuade see dehort.
dittie the matter of a song.
diuerte turne from.
diuine heauenly.
diuinitie heauenly doctrine.
diuturnitie dailinesse.
doctrine learning.
dolor griefe.
dolorous grieuous.
docilitie easines to be taught.
dolphine *k.* of fish.
domesticall at home.
dominion, domination } rule.
Eclipse g. failing.
ecclesiasticall belonging to the Church.
edict commande ment.
edifice building.
education bringing vp.
edition putting forth.
effect a thing done.
effectuall forcible.
effeminate womanish.
efficacie force.
effusion pouring forth.
egresse forth going.
enhaunce, make greater.
election choise.
elect chosen.
elegancie fine speech.
elephant *k.* beast.
emerods *k.* disease.
eleuate lift vp.
emblem g. picture.
emmet or pismire.
empire gouerment.
encroach.
enarration declaration.
encounter, set against.
enduce moue.
enimitie, enmitie } hatred betwixt.
*enchaunt** bewitch.
enfranchise* make free.
enflame burne.
engrate, presse vpon.
ensigne flagge for warre.
enormious out of square.
enterre laie in the earth.
enterlace put betweene.
enuiron compasse about.
epha *k.* measure.
epitaph the writing on a tombe.
epitome g. the briefe of a booke.
epitomise g. to make an epitomie.
epistle g. a letter sent.
episcopall bishoppelike.
epicure giuen to pleasure.
epilogue conclusion.
equinoctiall when the dayes and nightes are equall.
erect set vp.
erronious full of errour.
escheat, forfeit.
essence substance.
estimate esteeme.
eternall euerlasting.

euange-

euangelist bringer of glad tidings.
euict cuerronie.
eunuch g. gelded or great officer.
euocation calling forth.
exasperat whet on.
exact perfect or require with extremitie.
exaggerate heape vpon.
exaltation, aduancing.
except.
excursion running out.
exceed
excell.
exchequer office of receipts.
exclaime crie out.
execrable cursed.
execute performe.
excrement doung.
exempt free.
exemplifie enlarge.
exhibite put vp.
exile banish.
exorcist g. conjurer
expedient fit.
expell put out
expend consider
expedition, hast.
expect looke for.
expire end
explicate declare.
exploit enterprise
expulsion driuing out
exquisite perfect.
extend spread forth.
extenuate lessen.
extoll aduance.
extort wring out.
extract drawne out.
extemporall, extemporarie } sodaine.
Fabulous, feigned.
fact deed.
faction deuision
factious that maketh deuisiõ.
facilitie easines.
falconer.
fallacie deceipt.
fantasie imagine.
fatall, by destinie.
festiuall first day.
festiuitie mirth.
female, feminine } the she.
fertile fruitfull.
firuent hot.
feuer ague.
figuratiue by figures.
finally lastly.
firmament sky.
flagon great wine cup.
flexible easily bent.
fleugme one of the humors.
flux disease of scouring.
fornication vncleannes betweene single persons.
fortification strengthing.
fountaine head spring.
fortitude valiantnes.
fragments reliques.
fragilitie brittlenes.
fragrant sweete smelling.
fraternitie brotherhood

fraudulent deceiptfull.
frequent often.
friuolous vaine.
frontlet *k*. headattier.
fructifie make fruitfull.
frustrate make void.
frugale thriftie.
fugitiue runnagate.
function calling.
funerall buriall.
furbusher, dresser.
furious raging.
future time to come.
Garboile hurly burly.
garner. corne chamber.
gem precious stone.
gentilitie, generositie } gentrie.
gentile a heathen.
generation offspring.
gender.
genealogie g. generation.
genitor father.
gesture.
giues fetters.
ginger.
gourd *k* plant.
gorget.
gorgious.
gospell, glad tidings.
geometrie g. Art of measuring.
gradation by steppes.
graduate that hath taken degree.
gratifie to pleasure.
gratis freelie.
*guerdaine** keeper.
gulfe deepe pole.
Habilitie or abilitie } ablenes.
habitable able to be dwelt in.
habite apparell.
harmonie g. musicke.
halelujah praise the Lord.
herault kings messenger.
hautie lostie.
hebrew from Hebers stocke.
heathen, see gentile.
helmet, headpiece.
herbinger, sent before to prepare.
hereticall, hereticke } that holde heresie
homage, worship.
hosan-na saue I pray thee.
horror fearefull sorrow
hostage pleadge.
host armie.
hostilitie hatred.
hymne *k*. song.
humaine gentle.
humiditie moisture.
hipocrite g.
hyssope.
Idiot g. vnlearned.
idolatrie g. false worship.
ielous.
Iesus Sauiour.
ignominie reproach.
illegitimate vnlawefully borne.
illusion mockerie.

imbecilitie

imbecilitie weakenes.
imbark,
immediate next to.
imitation following.
immoderate without measure.
immortall euerlasting.
impeach, accuse.
immunitie freedome.
impediment let.
imperiall belonging to the crowne.
imperfection vnperfectnes.
impenitent vnrepentant.
impietie vngodlines.
impose lay vpon.
impression printing.
impudent shameles.
impugne dispraue.
impute reckon.
impunitie without punishment.
impropriation making proper.
immanity beastly crueltie.
importune to be earnest with.
imperious desiring to rule.
incessantly earnestly.
inquisition searching.
incense k offring.
to incense to stirre vp.
incident happening.
inchant * bewitch.
incitation mouing.
incline leane vnto.
incumber trouble.
incommodious hurtfull.
incompatible insufferable.
incongruitie without agreement.
incontinent presently, or chast.
incurre runne into.
indemnitie without losse.
indignitie vnworthinesse.
indignation hatred.
induce moue.
induction bringing in.
indurate harden.
infamous ill reported.
infection corrupting.
inferre bring in.
infernall belonging to hell.
infirmitie weakenes.
inflamation inflaming.
infinit without nomber.
influence a flowing in.
informe giue notice.
ingraue carue.
ingredience entrance.
inhabite dwell in.
inhibite, forbidde.
inhibition forbidding.
iniunction commaunding.
iniurious wrongfull or hurtful.
innouate make new
innouation making new.
inordinate out of order.
inquisition searching
insinuate crepe in.
inspire breath into.
insolent proud.
instigation prouoking.
institute appoint.
intercept preuent.

intercession going betweene or make intreatie.
interchange, exchaunge.
intercourse mutuall accesse.
interest, loane.
interline draw a line betwixt
intermeddle, deale with
intermingle, mingle with.
intermission forefollowing.
interpretor expounder.
interrogation a question asking.
interrupt breake off.
intricate inwrapped.
introduction entrance.
intrude, to thrust in violently
inuincible not to be wonne.
irruption breaking in.
irreuocable not to be recalled.
irreprehensible wont reprowfe.
Isralite gr. of Israel.
iudiciall belonging to iudgement.
iubilee yeere of ioy.
iurors sworne men.
iuice.
iustifie, approue.
Lapidarie skilfull in stones.
largesse or largis liberalitie.
lasciuious wanton.
laud praise.
laurell bay-tree.
laxitiue loose.
legacie gift by will or ambassage.
legion host
legate ambassador.
legerdemaine light handed.
leprosie *k.* disease.
libertine loose in Religion.
lethergie gr. *k.* drowsie disease
licentious taking libertie.
liuetenant deputie.
limitation appointment.
literature learning.
lingell shoemakers threed.
linguist skilfull in tongues.
litigious quarrellous.
lore, law.
*lotarie** casting of lots.
loyall obedient.
lunatick wanting his wits.
Magitian vsing witchcraft.
magistrate gouernour.
magnanimitie valiantnes.
magnificence sumptuousnes.
malacie disease
malicious.
malecontent discontented
maligne hate.
manicle fetter.
manger.
maranatha accursed.
manumisse set free.
march. goe in aray
marte, fater.
martiall warlike.
marches borders.
margent edge of a booke.
marow.
martyr witnes.
matron ancient woman.
matrice wombe.
mature ripe.

mechanicall

mechanicall g. handicraftes.
mediocritie measure.
medicine.
mercement
mediatour aduocate.
mercer.
mercie.
meditate muse.
menstruous defiled.
melancholie g. humor of solitarines.
melodious g. swéet sounding.
meritorius that deserueth.
method g. order.
metaphor g. similitude.
ministration ministring.
militant warring.
minoritie vnder age.
monasterie colledge of monks
miraculous maruelous.
mirror a looking glasse.
mittigate aswage.
mixtion } mingling.
mixture }
mobilitie mouing.
modest sober.
moderate temperate.
moderne of our time.
moitie. halfe
moment weight or sodaine.
momentanie sodaine.
monarch g. one ruling all.
moote argue.
monument antiquitie.
moralitie ciuill behauiour.
mortall that endeth.
mortuarie due for the deade.

motiue cause mouing.
mortifie kill.
mountaine great hill.
munition defence.
mutable changable.
mustaches vpper lip haire.
malmesey.
muses. goddesses of larning.
mutation chaunge.
myrrhe *k*. of sweete gume.
mysticall that hath a mysterie in it.
mysterie hidden secret.
Natiue borne.
narration declaration.
néece,
necessitie.
nauigation sailing.
nephew.
nerue sinew.
negligence.
neuter of neither side.
Nicholitan g. an heretick frō Nicholas.
necromancie g. blacke art.
nonage vnder age.
nonsuit not following.
nouice.
notifie giue knowledge.
numeration numbring.
nutriment nourishment.
obeissance obedience.
oblation offring.
oblique croked.
obliuious forgetfull.
obstinate froward
obscure darke.

obstruction

obstruction stopping,
obtuse dull.
occidentall belonging to the West.
odious hatefull.
odor smell.
odoriferous swéet smelling.
officious duetifull.
oliuet place of oliues.
omnipotent almightie.
operation working.
opportunitie fitnes.
oppose set against.
opprobrious reproachfull.
ordure doung.
originall beginning.
oracle a speech from God.
ordination ordeining.
orphant g. without parents.
orthographie g. true writing.
ostentation boasting.
ouerplus more then néedeth
Pacifie quiet.
pamphlet a small treatise.
pantofle slipper.
paradise g. place of pleasure.
paraphrase g. exposition.
paramour an amorous louer.
parable similitude.
parcell.
parget.
partiall.
partition deuision.
passion suffering.
Passeouer, one of the Iewes feastes.
pathetical g. vehement.
Patriarke g. chiefe father.
patrimonie fathers gift.
patronage defence.
patronise defend.
pauilion * tent.
paucitie fewnes.
pauement.
peccaui I haue offended.
peculiar proper.
pensiue sorrowfull.
pentecost. g. Whitesontide.
perceiue.
peregrination iourneing in a strange land.
peremptorie resolute.
perfect.
period g. end.
perilous * dangerous.
permit suffer.
permutable changeable.
perpetuitie continewance.
perplexitie troubled griefe.
persecute
persist } continue.
perseuere }
perspicuous euident.
participate partake.
peruert ouerthrow.
perruke haire laie forth.
peruerse froward
pettigree stocke.
petition praier.
phantasie: imagination.
phesant
pharisee one of that sect.
physiognomie knowledge by the vilage.

physicke

phiſick.
phraſe ſorme of ſpeach.
phrenſie g. madnes.
philoſophie ſtudie of wiſedome.
pigeon.
pirate ſea robber.
piety godlines.
pillage ſpoyle in warre.
*pilot** maiſter, guider of a ſhippe.
plaintife the complaynant.
planet gr. wandring ſtarre.
plauſible pleaſing.
plenitude fulnes.
plume feather.
pluralitie moe then one.
policie.
poitrell ornament for a horſe breaſt.
poet gr. a verſe maker.
poetreſſe gr. a woman Poet.
poliſh deck.
pollute defile.
pomgranate* *k.* fruit.
ponderous waighty.
populous full of people.
poſtſcript written after.
protract deferre.
popularitie pleaſing the people.
preamble foreſpeech.
precept.
prrdeceſſor
predeſtinate appoint before.
precious.
precinct compaſſe.
predominante ruling.
preface ſee preamble.
preiudice hurt.
preiudicate foreſtalled.
premunire forfeiture of goods.
preparatiue preparation.
prepoſterous diſordered.
prerogatiue priuiledge.
presbyterie g. Elderſhip.
preſcript decree.
preſcription limitation.
preſt ready.
primitiue firſt.
prioritie.
priſtine old.
probation allowance.
prodigious monſtrous.
proceed.
profound deepe.
profane vngodlie.
prognoſticate foretell.
progenie offpring.
prohibit forbid.
prologue g. ſee preface.
prolixe tedious.
prompt readie.
promulgation ſee publicatiō
propitiation ſacrifice to pacifie.
propoſe propound.
propriety propertie.
proroge put off.
proſtitute ſet open for vncleannes.
propheſie g. foretell or expound.

prophet gr. he that prophesieth.
prospect a sight farre off.
prowesse valiantnes.
prose that writing which is not verse.
proselyte gr. stranger conuerted.
prostrate fall downe.
protect defend.
prouocation prouoking.
prouident foreseeing.
prudence wisedome.
psalme heauenlie song.
psalmographe } writer of
psalmist } psalmes.
psalter booke of psalmes.
publish set abroad.
publike open.
publican towle gatherer.
publication publishing.
purgatorie place of purging.
*pursuit** following.
puissaunce powerfulnes.
putrifie corrupt.
Quadrangle foure cornered.
quadrant foure square.
queach, thicke heape.
quintessence chiefe vertue.
quotidian dayly.
Rapacitie } violent
rapine } catching.
ratifie establish.
reall.
receipt.
recite.
recognissance acknowledge.
*recoile** goe backe.
reconcile bring into fauour.
recreate refresh.
redeeme buy againe.
redemption buying againe.
refection refreshing.
reflexion casting backe.
referre put ouer.
refuge succour.
regenerate borne againe.
regiment gouernement.
register kalender.
reiect cast away.
reioynder.
reiterate repeat.
relate report.
relation reporting.
relapse backesliding.
relaxation refreshing.
relinquish forsake.
remitte forgiue.
remisse loose.
remorse pricke of conscience.
renouate renew.
*renounce** forsake.
repaste food.
repell put backe.
repeale call backe.
repose put.
represse put downe.
repulse puting back.
repugnancie contrarietie.
repugnant contrarie.
repute accompt.
resigne giue ouer.
restauration restoring.
resume take againe.

reuoke

reuoke call back.
rhetoricke g. art of eloquence.
rhetorician g. skilfull in rhetorick.
rheume. gr
rogue.
ruinous readie to fall.
rudiment first instruction.
rupture breach.
rusticall clounish.
Sabbaoth rest.
sacriledge church robbing.
sacramẽt holie signe or oath.
sacrifice.
Sadducee *k.* sectarie.
safeconduit safe keeping.
saint holie one.
sanctification holines.
salubritie holesomnes.
sanctitie } holines.
sanctimonie }
sanctuarie holie place.
sandals g. slippers.
sapience wisdome.
satietie fulnes.
satyre a nipping verse.
saturitie fulnes.
sauage wild.
sauce.
scalpe pate.
scarrifie launce a sore.
scepter signe of rule.
schisme breach.
schismatike that maketh a schisme.
scripture writting.
scruple doubte.
scrupulous full of doubts.
scourge.
scurrilitie sawcie scoffing.
seclude shut out.
sectarie see schismatick.
secundarie the second.
seduce deceiue.
sedulitie diligence.
segniorie lordshippe.
seminarie a nourserie.
senator alderman.
sensible easily felt.
sense.
sensuall brutish.
sepulcher graue.
sequele following.
sequester put to an indifferent man
seruice.
sergeant.
seruitude bondage.
seruile slauish.
seueritie sharpnes.
sexe kinde.
significant plainly signifying.
simplicitie plainenes.
sinister vnhappie.
situation placing.
slaughter.
slice.
sluce.
soare, mount high.
sociable fellowlike.
societie felowshyp.
solace comfort.
solution vnlooshng.
solicit moue.

ſummarie briefe.
ſophiſter cauiller.
ſo·cerie.
ſoueraigne chiefe.
ſpatious large.
ſpecific ſignifie.
ſpeciall.
ſpicery.
ſpleng. milt.
ſpongeous like a ſponge.
ſpruce.
ſquinancie k. diſeaſe.
ſtation ſtanding.
ſtabilitie ſurenes.
ſtilliatorie a diſtilling place.
ſtipendarie that ſerueth for wages.
ſtudious diligent.
ſtile manner of ſpeech.
ſubmiſſe lowlie.
ſuborne procure falſe witnes.
ſubſcribe write vnder.
ſubſtract } take from.
ſubtract }
ſubſtitute deputie.
ſubtill craftie.
ſubuerſion ouerthrowing.
ſucceed follow.
ſuggeſt prompt.
ſulphure brimſtone.
ſummarily briefly.
ſuperficies vpper ſide.
ſupefluous needles.
ſuperſcription writing aboue.
ſupplant ouerthrowne.
ſupport beare vp.
ſuppoſition ſuppoſing.
ſuppreſſe.
ſupremacie chiefdome.
ſuperior higher.
ſurcharge ouercharge,
ſurmount exceed.
ſurcingle.
ſuſpenſe.
ſurplus ſee ouerplus.
ſuruine * ouerline.
ſynagogue place of aſſēblie.
ſycophant tale bearer.
ſynode a generall aſſemblie.
Tabernacle tent.
temerarious raſh.
temeretie raſhnes.
temperature temperatenes.
temperate keepe a meane.
temperance ſobrietie.
temple a church.
tempeſtuous boiſterous.
temporiſe to ſerue the time.
temporarie for a time.
terreſtriall earthly.
tenuitie ſmalnes.
tetrarch gr. gouernour of a fourth parte.
tenure hold.
termination ending.
thwite ſhaue.
timorous fearefull.
tertian euery other day.
teſtification witneſſing.
theologie gr. diuinitie.
thyme gr. *k.* hearbe.
tractable eaſie to handle.
tractate a treatiſe.

tragedie

tragedie a solemne plaie.
tradition deliuering from one to an other.
traffique bargaining.
transfigure change.
transitorie soone passing away
tranquilitie quietnes.
transferre conuaye ouer.
transforme transfigure.
transgresse breake.
translate turne.
transport cary ouer.
transpose change.
triangle three cornered.
tribunall iudgment seat.
tripartite threefold.
triuiall common.
tribe companie.
trompe deceiue.
triumph great ioy.
triumphant reioycing for the conquest.
tribute.
truce peace.
turbulent.
tympany gr. *k.* dropsie.
Vacant voide.
valor value.
vanquish ouercome.
vapor moisture.
vendible saleable.
venerable worshipfull.
versifie make verses.
veneriall fleshlie.
vesture } garment.
vestiment }
vice.
vicious.
view.
vincible.
victorious that hath gotten many victories.
vineyard orchard of grapes.
vigilant watchfull.
visitation going to see.
vision sight.
vlcer bile.
vnion vnitie.
vnite ioyne.
vniuersall generall.
vrine stale.
vnsatiable that hath not inough.
vocation calling.
volubilitie swiftnes.
voluptuous giuen to pleasure
vrbanitie courtesie.
vsurpe take vnlawful authoritie.
vtilitie profit.
vulgar common.
wages
wager.
weight.
wrought.

FINIS.

To the Reader.

I purpoſed (*gentle reader*) ſomewhat heere to haue ſpoken, touching the true forming and ſignification of *deriuatiues* and *compounds* as thoſe that beginne with *diſ. circum. tranſ. in.* &c, and ende in *ly. tie. on. ous. able. ible. &c.* but ſpeciall occaſion hath for the preſent altered my purpoſe: Alſo I craue pardon for many faults eſcaped, eſpecially in the Table, many words being miſplaced and the character miſtaken. But I hope the learned will with fauour ſee my purpoſe. And the vnskilfull reape the fruite, vntill oportunitie may ſerue to reforme it.

If, notwithſtanding my former reaſons, thou doubteſt that thy little child will haue ſpoyled this booke before it be learned, thou mayeſt fitly deuide it at the ende of the ſecond booke, or thou mayeſt reſerue fayre the written copies, vntill he can read.

If thou thinke me either for hardnes of rule, or length of matter, vnfit for children: plentifull experience in very young ones, (beleeue him that hath tryed) doth dayly confute thee. Therefore to diſlike before thou haſt eyther tried or diligently read, were either to be raſh or vnkind.

Farewell.

Faults eſcaped.

Pag. 3. li. 2. read *teacheth*, pag. 5. li. 29. in the margent for *firſt* read *laſt* pag. 22. lin. 10. *aſſe*, pag. 72. 16. **Conſtantius**. pag. 78. lin. 4. heedie.

AT LONDON.
Printed by the Widow *Orwin*, for
Ralph Jackſon, and *Robert Dextar.*
1596.

NOTE

The following pages from the British Museum copy are reproduced to supplement the defective pages in the preceding facsimile.

The first Booke of the English *Schoole-maister.*

Chap. 1.

The titles of the Chapters must not be taught the scholers: but onely direct the teachers.

TEaching all syllables of two letters, beginning with the easiest, and ioyning them together that are of like sound, as you may perceiue by placing (c) betwixt (k and s) & coupling them as you see: and then teaching to read words of two letters.

a	e	i	o	u.	a	e	i	o	u
Ba	be	bi	bo	bu.	Ab	eb	ib	ob	ub.
Da	de	di	do	du.	Ad	ed	id	od	ud.
Fa	fe	fi	fo	fu.	Af	ef	if	of	uf.
Ga	ge	gi	go	gu.	Ag	eg	ig	og	ug.
Ha	he	hi	ho	hu.	Ah	eh	**	oh	**.
La	le	li	lo	lu.	Al	el	il	ol	ul.
Ma	me	mi	mo	mu.	Am	em	im	om	um
Na	ne	ni	no	nu.	An	en	in	on	un.
Pa	pe	pi	po	pu.	Ap	ep	ip	op	up.
Ra	re	ri	ro	ru.	Ar	er	ir	or	ur.
Ta	te	ti	to	tu.	At	et	it	ot	ut.
Ka*	ke	ki	ko	ku.	Ak	ek	ik	ok	uk.
Ca	ce	ci	co	cu.	Ac	ec	ic	oc	uc.
Sa	se	si	so	su.	As	es	is	os	us.
Za	ze	zi	zo	zu.	Az	ez	iz	oz	uz.
Ia	ie	ii	io	iu.	Ai	ei	**	oi	**. diphthōgs
Ya	ye	**	yo	**.	Ay	ey	**	oy	**.
Va	ve	vi	vo	vu.	Au	eu	**	ou	**.
Wa	we	wi	wo	**.	Aw	ew	**	ow	**.
Qua	que	qui	quo	**.	Ar	er	ir	or	ur.

When your Scholer hath perfectly learned his letters, teach him to know his vowels: And after two or three daies, when he is skilfull in them, teach him to call al the other letters, consonants: and so proceede with the other wordes of art, as they stand in the margent, neuer troubling his memory with a new word, before he be perfect in the old.

*c. Before a. o. u. like (k) but before e. or i. like s. if no other letter come betweene.

Now you may teach your Scholer, that he can spell nothing without a vowell.

Teach him that (y) is put for (i) the vowel, and make him reade these lines distinctly.

If we do ill: fy on vs all:
Ah is it so: is he my fo?
Wo be to me, if I do so.

Vp go on: lo I see a py,
So it is, if I do ly
Wo is me, oh I dy
Y e see in me, no ly to be.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Chap. 2.

TEach to ioyne the two formor ſorts of ſyllables together, I meane (ba: and ab:) and ſo the reſt: with practiſe of reading the ſame ſortes of words of three letters: And heere you ſee that this, and euery new Chapter, doth ſo repeate all that went before, that your ſcholer can forget nothing.

Ba bab ba bad ba bag bar ba bat bay.
Be bed be beg be bet.
Bi bid bi big bill bi bit.
Bo bob bo bon bos bo box boy.
Bu bud but bug bu bul bur bu but buz.
Da dad dag da dam daw day.
De den det de dew.
Di did dig di dim din dip.
Do dog dol do dop doz dot dow.
Du dug dul du dun.
Fa fal fan far fa fat.
Fe fed fel fe fen few.
Fi fil fi fir fit.
Fo fog fop foz fo for. Fu full fur.
Ga gag gad ga gap gad gay. Ge ges get.
Gi gib gig gil. Go gob god got.
Gu gub gug gul gu gum gun gup gut.
Ha had hag hap ha hat haw hay.
He hed hel hem hen hew.
Hi hid hil him hi hip his hit.
Ho hog hod ho hom hot hop.
Hu huf hug hul hu hum hur.
La lad lag lap la las law lay.
Le led leg le les let.
Li lib lig lim li lip.
Lo lob log lo lol lop los lot low.
Lu lug lu lul.
Ma mad mam man ma map mas mat maw may

Here you may teach your Scholer, to call theſe wordes ſyllabls, and that ſo many letters, as we ſpell together, we call a ſyllable. And you may repeate the firſt two letters, as often as the capacitie of the child ſhall require it: And for the more pleaſure of the child, I haue vſed ſuch ſyllabls as are vſed for Engliſh words.

If now your Scholer be ready in the former termes of a vowell, cõſonant, and a ſyllable, you may now teach him what a diphthong is, eſpecially thoſe in the former Chapter: ai. ei. oi. au. eu. ou.

Be meg men mes. Bi mil mis.
Bo mop mos mow. Bu mul mum mur.
Ba nag nam nan nay. Be nel net ne new.
Bi nib nil ni nip nit. Bo nod noz not now.
Bu num nun nu nut.
Ba pan pas pa pat paw par pay.
Be ped peg pen. Bi pig pil pir.
Bo pod pot. Bu pul pur pus put.
Ra rag ram ran ra rap rat raw ray.
Re red rew. Ri rib rig rim rip.
Ro rob rod ros rot. Ru rub ruf rug run.
Ta tap tar tax. Te teg tel ten tew.
Ti tib til tin tip tit. To tog tom top tos tow toy.
Tu tub tug tun tut.
*Ca cal cam can ca cap cat.
Be ket key. Bi kid kis kit.
Co cob cod cog co com cow coy.
Cu cud cuf cul cu cup cur cut.
Sa sad sag sam sa saw. Se sel set.
Si sip sir sit. So sob som sop sot sow.
Su sum su sup.
Ia iag iar iaw. Ie iet iew. Io iob. Iu iud.
Ye yel yes yet.
Va van vat. Ve ver.
Wa wag wan wat was war way.
We web wel wet.
Wi wig wil win. Wo wol wot.
Qua quaf quat. Qui quil quip quit.

*In these kinde of wordes of one syllable, we vse only (e) before (a. o. u.) and (k) before (e) and (i) and not otherwise, except in feyned words, as Cis for Cicely: Kate for Katherine, or in some proper names, as Cis the Father of Saule. But we vse s. before any vowels, therefore haue I placed the as you see.

*This speech is made onely of the wordes taught before, where you are not to regarde the sence, being friuolous, but onely to teach distinct reading: And this obserue in the rest, making your scholer to reade them perfectly, but not the titles of the Chapters, nor the notes in the margent.

*Boy, go thy way vp to the top of the hill, and get me home the bay nag, fill him well, and see he be fat, and I will rid me of him; for he will be but dull, as his dam, yet if a man bid well for him, I wil tel him of it: if not I do but rob him: And so God will vex me, and may let me go to hel, if I get but a iaw-bone of him ill:

Chap. 3.

SEtting downe onely all thoſe ſyllables, that are of three letters beginning with two conſonants.

Bla ble bli blo blu.
Bza bze bzi bzo bzu.
Cha che chi cho chu.
Cla cle cli clo clu.
Cra cre cri cro cru.
Dza dze dzi dzo dzu.
Dwa dwe dwi dwo *
Fla fle fli flo flu.
Fra fre fri fro fru.
Gla gle gli glo glu.
Gna gne gni gno gnu.
Gra gre gri gro gru
Kna kne kni kno knu.
Pla ple pli plo plu.
Pza pze pzi pzo pzu.

{Sca {Sce {Sci {Sco {Scu.
{Ska {Ske {Ski {Sko {Sku.
Sha she shi sho shu.
Sla sle sli slo slu.
Sma sme smi smo smu.
Sna sne sni sno snu.
Spa spe spi spo spu.
Sta ste sti sto stu.
Swa swe swi swo *.
Tha the thi tho thu.
Tra tre tri tro tru.
Twa twe twi two *.
Wha whe whi who whu.
Wza wze wzi wzo wzu.
Squa sque squi squo squu.

Here examine your Scholer, what conſonants wil follow (b) and let him anſwer (l. or r.) and ſo practiſe him in al the reſt. For the more perfect he is in them, the more eaſe and benefite you ſhall finde, when you come to the rules of diuiſion, in the ſecond Booke.

I call (h) a conſonant here, and els where for examples ſake, which properly is not ſo, to auoide multitude of rules.

Chap. 4.

HEre are adioyned the ſillables of the former Chapter, with the ſecond ſort of thoſe in the firſt Chapter, beginning with (ab.) And then teach to read words made of thoſe ſillables.

Although I haue ſo diſpoſed theſe words, as that the latter Chapters are a repetition of the former, yet wold I haue Scholers in euery forme ſay ouer in part, ſome of that hee hath learned, & appoſe one another as I haue taught in the firſt Chapter of the ſecond Booke.

Bla blab. Ble bled bles blew. Bli blis. Blo blot. Blu blur
Bza bzag bzan bza bzas bzat bzay.
Bze bzed bzet bzew. Bzi bzim. Bzo bzow.
Cha chas cham chap chat. Che chew.
Chi chil chip. Cho chod chop. Chu chub.
Cra crab crag cram. Cre crew.
Cri crib. Cro crop cros crow. Cru crum.
Dza dzab dzaf dzag dzam dzaw dzay.

Dre dreg dri drip. Dro drop dru drum.
Dwe dwel.
Fla flag flap flat fla flaw flar. Fle fled.
Fli flit. Flo flot flow flor. Flu flur.
Fra fray. Fre fret fri frig. Fro frog from frow.
Gla glad glas. Gle glew. Gli glid.
Glo glos glow. Glu glum glut.
Gna gnat gnaw.
Gra graf gras gray. Gri grig grip. Gro gros.
Kna knap knaw. Kni knit.
Kno kuop knot know. Knu knub knug.
Pla plat play. Plo plod plot plow. Plu plum.
Pra prat pray. Pre pres. Pri prig.
*Sca ſcab ſcan ſcar.
Skeſkeg ſkep ſkew. Ski ſkil ſkin ſkip.
Sco ſcof ſcot ſcul ſcum.
Sha ſhed ſhag ſhal. Shed ſhel ſhew.
Shi ſhip. Sho ſhod ſhop ſhot. Shu ſhun ſhut.
Sla ſlab ſlay ſle ſlew.
Sli ſlid ſlim ſlip ſlit. Slo ſlop ſlow. Slu ſlut.
Sme mel. Smi ſmit. Smo ſmot. Smu ſmut.
Sna ſnag ſnap ſnat. Sni ſnip. Sno ſnow. Snu ſnuf.
Spa ſpan ſpar. Spe ſped ſpel ſpew.
Spi ſpil ſpin ſpit. Spo ſpot. Spu ſpur.
Sta ſtaf ſtag ſtar ſtay. Ste ſtem.
Sti ſtif ſtil ſtir. Sto ſtod ſtow. Stu ſtub ſtuf ſtur.
Swa ſwad ſwag ſwan ſwap ſway. Swe ſwell.
Swi ſwig ſwil ſwim.
Tha than that thaw. The them then they.
Thi thin this. Tho thou. Thu thus.
Tra trap tray. Tre trey. Tri trin trip.
Tro trot trow troy. Tru trub trus.
Twi twig.
Wha what. Whe when whey. Whi whip. Who whol (whom.
Wra wrap. Wre wren. Wri wrig writ. Wro wrot.
Squa ſquab ſquad ſquat. Squi ſquib.

*I haue placed (c. & k.) all as in the ſecond Chapter, although you ſhall finde (k) written before (a) and (u) as in skarlet, skull, yet doe the moſt exact writers ſay ſcarlet, ſcull: but kalender.